REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT 2025/26

Vote 28: Department of Police

BRIEFING TO THE

Select Committee on Security & Justice

Achievement of predetermined performance targets
for the financial year 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Presented by: **General Masemola**
National Commissioner / Accounting Officer
Compiled by: SAPS Strategic Management

Purpose, scope and approach of this briefing

Purpose of the briefing

- To table the audited performance of the Department of Police for 2025/26 in terms of section 40(1)(d) of the PFMA, 1999.
- To account, indicator by indicator, for the achievement of predetermined targets across all five budget programmes.
- To explain, transparently, where targets were not achieved, why, and what corrective action is in place.
- To place the audit outcome on performance information before the Committee and set out the remediation architecture.

Scope of this presentation

- Part B of the Annual Report: institutional programme performance information.
- Supported by Part A (context), Part C (governance), Part D (human resources), Part E (PFMA compliance) and Part F (financial information).
- Crime statistics are presented as reported on the CAS/ICDMS for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026.
- All figures are as audited by the Auditor-General of South Africa unless expressly flagged.

The approach we have taken

This briefing does not confine itself to a recitation of targets met and missed. It applies three analytical lenses to the results so that the Committee can distinguish between delivery failure, target mis-calibration and factors beyond the control of the Service: (1) outcome movement measured against output target; (2) controllability - whether the deviation sat inside SAPS control, was shared with another organ of state, or lay wholly outside it; and (3) target design - including the fact that performance for 2025/26 was reported against two tabled Annual Performance Plans. We have also voluntarily disclosed those instances in which the Auditor-General found our reported achievement to be understated.

Structure of the presentation

PART 1 — **Strategic and operational context**
Mandate, MTDP alignment, service delivery and governance environment, the Police Reset Agenda

PART 2 — **Resourcing the mandate**
Budget, expenditure, virements, personnel, fleet, infrastructure and training

PART 3 — **Performance architecture**
Overall scoreboard, cost-per-target, the two-APP sequence, target calibration

PART 4 — **Programme 1: Administration**
Capability, modernisation, access to policing, professionalisation, accountability

PART 5 — **Programme 2: Visible Policing**
Crime prevention, firearms, crime statistics, specialised interventions, border security

PART 6 — **Programme 3: Detective Services**
Detection and conviction, forensic services, criminal record centre, the DPCI

PART 7 — **Programme 4: Crime Intelligence**
Network operations, intelligence products, vetting and security assessments

PART 8 — **Programme 5: Protection and Security Services**
In-transit and static protection, National Key Points, Presidential Protection

PART 9 — **Governance, audit and compliance**
Audit findings, material irregularities, PFMA compliance and parliamentary oversight

PART 10 — **Provincial specific requests by the SCoSJ**
Provincial resources, service delivery, technology, leadership and financial compliance

The framework within which this report is compiled

Instrument	Requirement placed on the Department	Status for 2025/26
Constitution, 1996 - s 205(3)	Prevent, combat and investigate crime; maintain public order; protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property; uphold and enforce the law	**Reported on across all five programmes**
Public Finance Management Act, 1999	Annual Report, Annual Financial Statements and performance information to be tabled	**Tabled; AFS unqualified**
Treasury Regulations and the Annual Report Guide for National and Provincial Departments	Prescribed format, completeness and accuracy of the Annual Report	**Complied with**
Medium-Term Development Plan (2024-2029)	Contribution to Strategic Priority 3: build a capable, ethical and developmental state	**Reported in Part B, section 3.1**
SAPS Strategic Plan 2025-2030	Three ultimate outcomes and associated five-year targets	**Second year of implementation**
National Instruction 3 of 2025: Monitoring and Reporting of Performance Information	Standardised internal reporting, evidence retention and verification	**Issued and implemented in 2025/26**
National Policing Policy, 2025	Four pillars: professional and quality policing; efficient and effective service delivery; active public participation; ethical leadership and governance	**Adopted by Cabinet, May 2025**

The Department reports against two planning instruments simultaneously - the MTDP (2024-2029) and the Strategic Plan (2025-2030) - and against an Annual Performance Plan that was tabled twice during the year under review.

The headline result, stated up front

52,13%

of predetermined targets achieved

Departmental aggregate across all five programmes

100%

of the appropriated budget spent

R120,889 billion; zero under-expenditure in every programme

-5,2%

reported contact crime

664 758 in 2024/25 down to 630 259 in 2025/26

-9,4%

reported murder

25 573 down to 23 171; rate now 36,72 per 100 000

Unqualified

audit opinion on the financial statements

Sixth consecutive year. Performance information: material findings

AUDIT OUTCOME ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: SIX CONSECUTIVE YEARS

Outcome area	2025/26	2024/25	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21
Financial statements	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified

What the 52,13% does measure

- The proportion of output indicators in the tabled Annual Performance Plan on which the annual target was met or exceeded.
- It is an unweighted count. A missed date-of-finalisation target counts the same as a missed national crime-reduction target.
- Programmes 1 and 3 recorded the lowest levels of achievement and consequently carry the aggregate downwards.

What the 52,13% does not measure

- Direction of achievement. Contact crime, murder, crimes against women, detection rates and organised-crime neutralisation all improved.
- Outputs delivered in excess of target in Programmes 2, 4 and 5, and in the DPCI.

The three lenses we apply to every deviation

01

Outcome movement vs output target

- Did the underlying crime or service outcome move in the right direction?
- How far did performance move from baseline, irrespective of whether the target was reached?
- Example: murder rate improved from 44,48 (baseline) to 36,72 per 100 000 against a target of 30,02.

02

Controllability of the deviation

- Band A - wholly within SAPS control (training, placement, monitoring, compliance).
- Band B - shared with another organ of state or supplier (NDPWI, SITA, Eskom, municipalities, contractors).
- Band C - outside SAPS control (termination of the Health Risk Manager contract; land and tribal approvals).

03

Target design and calibration

- Performance was reported against two tabled Annual Performance Plans - April 2025 and June 2025.
- Certain targets were revised upward during Quarter 1 without demonstrating that the higher levels were achievable.
- The Department did not adequately interrogate the attainability of the targets set; targets cannot be used in the APP as a device to force performance.

PART 1

Strategic and operational context

The environment in which the 2025/26 results were produced, and the planning instruments against which they are measured.

Constitutional mandate and strategic overview

Medium-Term Development Plan (2024-2029)

Strategic Plan 2025-2030

Service delivery environment

Organisational environment

Governance and oversight environment

The Police Reset Agenda

SONA commitments

Constitutional mandate, vision and mission

Constitutional mandate

Section 205(3) of the Constitution: the objects of the Police Service are to prevent, combat and investigate crime, to maintain public order, to protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property, and to uphold and enforce the law.

Vision

To create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa.

Impact statement (Strategic Plan 2025-2030): a safe and secure environment conducive to social stability and economic growth, supporting a better life for all.

Mission

- Prevent and combat crime that may threaten the safety and security of any community.
- Investigate any crimes threatening the safety and security of any community.
- Ensure that offenders are brought to justice.
- Participate in efforts to address the causes of crime.

NATIONAL PROFILE AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

9	1 173	182 676	1:417	63 100 945	1 219 090 km2
Provinces	**Police stations**	**Total establishment**	**Police to population ratio**	**RSA population (mid-year estimate, 2025)**	**RSA land surface**
		151 263 SAPS Act; 31 413 Public Service Act	1:406 in 2024/25		

Contribution to the Medium-Term Development Plan (2024-2029)

Outcome / intervention indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target	2024/25 actual	2025/26 actual
New appointments in identified departments in the JCPS value chain	10 018	10 000	10 017	**0 - enlistment deferred**
Reported contact crime (percentage reduction)	+3,8% (654 761 to 679 460)	14,55% reduction	-2,2% (to 664 758)	**-5,2% (to 630 259)**
Murder rate per 100 000 of the population	44,48	36,66	40,58	**36,72**
Reported murder incidents	27 590 (2023/24)	-	25 573	**23 171**
Conviction rate for sexual offences (crimes against women: rape)	63%	70,5%	74,24%	**76,21%**
Conviction rate, rape - crimes against children	63%	70,5%	75,32%	**79,52%**
Deployment obligations fulfilled to SADC and the AU	90% (153 of 265)	90%	100% (18 of 18)	**100% (46 of 46)**
Members pledged on standby for deployment	57,7% (153 of 265)	60%	101,51% (269)	**110,57% (293)**
Compliance in regional and global integration (police liaison officers)	60% (7 of 15 SADC states)	70%	33,33% (5 officers)	**26,67% (4 officers)**

Against the MTDP, the Department is within 0,06 per 100 000 of the mid-term murder-rate target and has exceeded every sexual-offences conviction-rate target - noting that the conviction rate falls within the mandate of the National Prosecuting Service, with SAPS playing a supportive role through investigation and case preparation. The two adverse results relate to the deferred trainee enlistment and to police liaison officers whose tours of duty ended without replacement.

The three ultimate outcomes of the Strategic Plan 2025-2030

OUTCOME 1

Increased safety in communities, particularly women and children

- 84,23% of GBVF and Domestic Violence Act service complaints finalised within 14 working days, against a baseline of 81,63%.
- 100% of profiled conveyances searched at ports of entry (11 700 comprising 6 116 vehicles, 3 348 cargo consignments and 2 236 containers).
- Zero formal enquiries initiated regarding crowd management incidents.
- Two security breaches recorded in static protection, against a five-year target of zero.
- Perception-based indicators not updated: research instruments revised, data collection commences 2026/27.

OUTCOME 2

Combat priority offences - economic crime, organised crime and corruption

- 72,73% of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed (target 70%).
- 70,83% of identified organised criminal groups neutralised with arrests, 73 arrests.
- 39,03% of serious money-laundering case files successfully investigated (274 of 702) against a 30% target.
- 83,99% trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption (771 of 918) against a 72% target.
- 75,69% trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime (1 681 of 2 221) against a 65% target.

OUTCOME 3

Strengthened and modernised ability of the SAPS to address crime

- Staffing declined to 182 676 against a five-year maintenance target of 187 878.
- Information and Communication Infrastructure deliverables 57% against a 70% target.
- Information Systems solutions deliverables 82% against a 70% target - exceeded.
- 70,87% of employees in prioritised positions vetted (1 063 of 1 500) against a 100% target.
- Unqualified audit on the financial statements with material findings on performance information.

Service delivery and organisational environment

Service delivery environment

- Persistent violent crime, organised crime, GBVF, extortion, cybercrime and crimes affecting critical and essential infrastructure.
- Underlying drivers: poverty, unemployment, inequality, substance abuse, rapid urbanisation and the proliferation of illegal firearms.
- Financial constraints, increasing demand for policing services, ageing infrastructure and ICT and network limitations.
- Vacancies in specialised operational environments; resource constraints in forensic and detective services.

Organisational environment

- Planned intake of entry-level trainees deferred: mandatory pre-enlistment medical assessments could not be completed.
- Natural attrition of experienced personnel and delays in filling funded critical vacancies.
- Ageing ICT infrastructure constrained the modernisation programme.
- Resource constraints affected infrastructure maintenance, fleet replacement and the expansion of operational capacity.

Governance and oversight environment

The year was materially shaped by the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Criminality, Political Interference and Corruption in the Criminal Justice System, chaired by retired Constitutional Court Justice Mbuyiseli Madlanga and established by the President in July 2025 under section 84(2)(f) of the Constitution, and by the Parliamentary Ad Hoc Committee established by the National Assembly to investigate allegations made by Lieutenant General Nhlanhla Mkhwanazi. The Department co-operated fully with both processes, providing information, documentation and technical support, coordinating departmental responses, managing information requests and participating in hearings. These activities placed additional demands on management, governance and operational capacity, and necessitated interim governance and management arrangements in certain operational environments to ensure continuity of leadership, decision-making and command.

The Police Reset Agenda and the 2025 SONA commitments

THREE PILLARS OF THE POLICE RESET AGENDA

Reframing police reputation through operational integrity

Restoring discipline, professionalism, ethical conduct and operational excellence at every level of the Service.

Building public trust

Effective policing cannot exist where confidence in law enforcement has been eroded. Rebuilding through transparency, responsiveness, consequence management, visibility and constitutional policing.

Strengthening community partnerships and engagements

Safer communities require collaboration between police, communities, business, civil society, faith-based organisations, youth formations and all sectors of society.

COMMITMENTS ARISING FROM THE STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS, 6 FEBRUARY 2025

Commitment	Baseline	Target	2025/26 outcome
Fighting organised crime and financial crimes	81,82% project closures (9 of 11)	70%	**72,73% (8 of 11); asset forfeiture exceeding R526 million; serious commercial crime 75,69% (1 681 of 2 221) against a 65% target**
Hotspot policing in high-crime provinces	New intervention	Institutionalise evidence-based deployment	**Rolled out at 30 priority stations in the Western Cape across seven districts**
Intensifying Operation Shanela II	-2,2% contact crime	25% reduction	**Further 5,2% reduction; over 853 000 arrests**
Firearms control and violent crime reduction	6 372 illegal firearms recovered	Increase to 6 691	**6 005 recovered; 26 358 firearms destroyed**
Strengthening detective capacity	-	4 000 placements	**2 444 placements effected; 1 156 trainees completing workplace exposure by June 2026**
Technology-enabled policing and modernisation	IPM at 88 stations	Expand IPM; CCTV; drones; body-worn cameras	**IPM at 147 stations (exceeded); 40 CCTV sites; 229 integrated feeds (CCTV INK); drones and body-worn cameras delayed in procurement**

PART 2

Resourcing the mandate

What the Department was given, what it spent it on, and the capability that resulted.

Statement of financial performance

Budget allocation and expenditure

Expenditure by economic classification

Virements and reprioritisation

Departmental receipts

Human resources and establishment

Physical resources and fleet

Training and development

Procurement and transformation

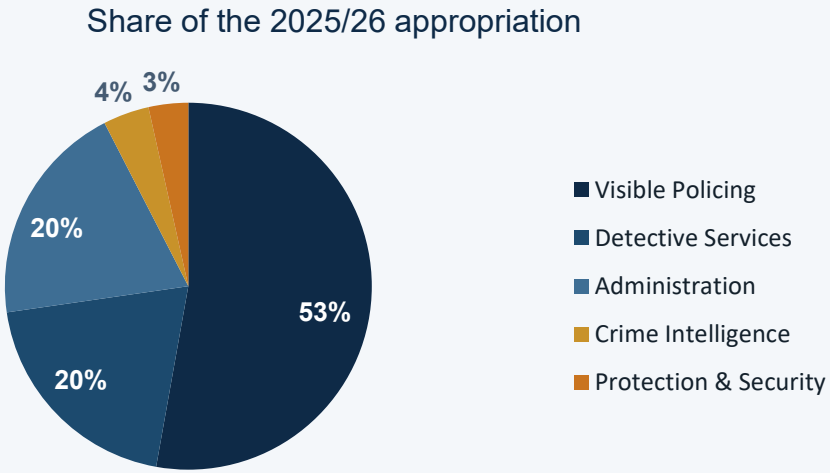
Statement of financial performance: summary

	Revenue (R'000)		Expenditure (R'000)		Net surplus / (deficit) (R'000)
Voted funds Appropriated by Parliament - Vote 28	120 889 935	-	120 889 935	=	0
Other revenue Collected for the National Revenue Fund – Notes 2 and 13	835 395	-	0 May not be used for departmental activities	=	835 395 Revenue surrendered to the Revenue Fund
Donor funds Aid assistance - CARA	784 625	-	416 664 Current and capital	=	367 961 Closing Balance

Approval was received for CARA funding for the 2025/26 financial year. These funds are not part of the voted funds and remain available to the SAPS until completion of the projects.

Budget allocation and expenditure by programme

Programme	Actual 2024/25 (R'000)	Total voted 2025/26 (R'000)	Virement (R'000)	Final appropriation 2025/26 (R'000)	Actual 2025/26 (R'000)	% actual 2025/26
1. Administration	21 787 353	23 659 765	187 579	23 847 344	23 847 344	**100,0%**
2. Visible Policing	60 423 843	63 824 347	17 509	63 841 856	63 841 856	**100,0%**
3. Detective Services	22 596 017	24 015 314	52 796	24 068 110	24 068 110	**100,0%**
4. Crime Intelligence	4 702 079	5 048 263	(141 071)	4 907 192	4 907 192	**100,0%**
5. Protection and Security Services	4 114 233	4 342 246	(116 813)	4 225 433	4 225 433	**100,0%**
TOTAL	**113 623 525**	**120 889 935**	**-**	**120 889 935**	**120 889 935**	**100,0%**



Overview of spending performance

- Total expenditure of R120 889 935 000 represents a spending rate of 100%, with no under-expenditure in any programme.
- Substantial baseline reductions on operational funding over the 2024 MTEF (2024/25 to 2026/27) required drastic cost-cutting measures and the constant reprioritisation of resources towards urgent needs.
- The scarcity of financial resources required choices to be made among the needs that most benefited the Department.
- National Treasury approved the utilisation of certain earmarked funding to defray pressures on goods and services.
- Virements of R515,768 million (1,30% on average) remained well within the 8% threshold of section 43 of the PFMA.

Virements, reprioritisation and departmental receipts

Virements approved by the Accounting Officer & NT

- Total virement of R 515,768 million, or 1,30% on average - well within the 8% threshold permitted by section 43 of the PFMA.
- Programme 1 (Administration): R 187,579 million received, to reprioritise funding towards technology requirements benefiting all programmes. Virement 0,79%.
- Programme 2 (Visible Policing): R 17,509 million received for additional investment in transport assets. Virement 0,03%.
- Programme 3 (Detective Services): R 52,796 million received for additional detective capacity and detective retention. Virement 0,22%.
- Programme 4 (Crime Intelligence): R 141,071 million released - attrition exceeded recruitment; additional cost containment. Virement 2,79%.
- Programme 5 (Protection and Security Services): R 116,813 million released, also owing to attrition exceeding recruitment. Virement 2,69%.

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS - COLLECTED FOR THE NATIONAL REVENUE FUND

Source (Note 2)	Comprising	Collected (R'000)	% of total
Sale of goods and services produced by the Department	Firearm licences, accident reports, rent for official accommodation, commission on insurance fees collected	502 572	60,2%
Fines, penalties and forfeits	-	58 968	7,1%
Interest	Interest received via corporate banks	3 896	0,5%
Sale of capital assets	Disposed capital assets	114 058	13,7%
Transactions in assets and liabilities	Mainly recovery of debt	155 901	18,7%
TOTAL	**Collected for the National Revenue Fund**	**835 395**	**100%**

Human resources: the capability position

182 676
Actual establishment
Against an ENE target of 188 018 - 97,16%

5 342
Shortfall against the establishment target

0
Entry-level trainees enlisted
Against a target of 5 500

2 444
Detectives placed
Against a target of 4 000

164
DPCI SAPS Act members appointed
Against a target of 150 - exceeded

+5,11%
Establishment growth at the Top 30 High-Contact Crime Stations
9 644 to 10 137; target 2%

TERMINATIONS BY REASON

Termination type	Number	% of terminations
Retirement	2 464	49,4%
Resignation	1 152	23,1%
Death	628	12,6%
Discharged due to ill-health	366	7,3%
Dismissal - misconduct	352	7,1%
Expiry of contract / other	26	0,5%
TOTAL	**4 988**	**100%**

The enlistment that did not happen - and why

- On 30 June 2025 the SAPS advertised 5 500 trainee posts through its e-Recruitment platform. More than one million applications were received by the July 2025 closing date.
- Recruitment processes for 6 125 applicants were completed, and candidates were ready to proceed to medical assessment.
- Funding had been secured. The planned February 2026 enlistment could not proceed because the Health Risk Manager's contract was terminated and the mandatory medical assessments could not be completed.
- The enlistment was deferred to 2026/27, increasing the planned intake to 11 000 trainees.
- Interim mitigation: the SANDF has been engaged to conduct the required medical evaluations.
- Enhanced entry requirements approved: Grade 12 and a valid driver's licence for all recruits, with immediate effect.

Physical resources: fleet, equipment and stores

46 017	4,31:1	84,92%	-1 573	17 073	12 896
Total transport assets	Personnel to vehicle ratio	Vehicle availability	Net reduction in fleet assets	Operational vehicles available for visible policing	Vehicles available to the Detective Service

NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL VEHICLE FLEET REDUCTIONS, 2025/26

Province	Active vehicles 2024/25	Active vehicles 2025/26	Personnel to vehicle ratio 2025/26
Gauteng	8 648	7 605	3,89
KwaZulu-Natal	6 311	5 280	4,29
Eastern Cape	4 737	4 005	4,49
Free State	3 188	2 511	3,90
Mpumalanga	2 310	1 840	5,28
Northern Cape	1 994	1 530	4,49
Limpopo	2 854	2 463	4,24
North West	2 469	2 078	3,91
Western Cape	5 268	4 886	3,94
PROVINCES SUBTOTAL	**37 779**	**32 198**	-
Head Office	5 920	10 188	4,73
TOTAL ACTIVE VEHICLES	**43 699**	**42 386**	**4,31**

Reasons for decline and movement in vehicle fleet

- **Decrease in fleet size nationally:** the average disposal rate is 12,02% - the proportion of the baseline fleet disposed of annually due to age, wear and damage - while the replacement rate is 7,19%, being the proportion of vehicles procured annually.
- **Increase in fleet size at National Head Office:** Public Order Policing (POP) has been moved from the Provinces to the Division: Visible Policing and Operations, leading to an almost doubling of the fleet at National Head Office.
- **Disposals exceeded purchases:** a total of 4 034 vehicles were disposed of, while 3 133 vehicles were purchased.

Training, development and transformation

267 767

Learners trained and assessed under the Training Provisioning Plan

267 389

Learners declared competent

Competency rate of 99,86%

96 638

Learners assessed in the eight priority policing disciplines

64 520 in 2024/25 - an increase of 49,8%

20,47%

of procurement by quotation awarded to women-owned businesses

3 897 of 19 039, against a 10% target

3 146

Employees with disabilities

TRAINING BY PRIORITY POLICING DISCIPLINE

Priority discipline	Learners assessed	Declared competent	Competency rate
Gender-based violence and crimes against vulnerable groups	24 512	24 473	99,84%
Crime investigation-related learning areas	24 141	24 118	99,90%
Crime prevention-related learning areas	22 772	22 694	99,66%
Public Order Policing-related learning areas	7 762	7 761	99,99%
Cybercrime-related learning areas	7 356	7 355	99,99%
Forensic service-related learning areas	5 039	4 963	98,49%
Leadership and management learning areas	4 604	4 603	99,98%
Crime intelligence-related learning areas	452	450	99,56%

Wider development activity

- 49 international training interventions coordinated, of which 18 were donor-funded, training 167 members.
- 5 551 trainees reported for basic training; 5 477 declared competent.
- 138 constables completed the Occupational Higher Certificate (NQF Level 6) at the SAPS Ulundi Academy.
- Physical fitness assessments conducted on 15 224 applicants and 94 721 serving members.
- 800 internships provided, 69,37% to women and 97% to youth; 202 bursaries awarded.

PART 3

Performance architecture

How performance was measured in 2025/26 - and what the measurement itself tells the Committee.

Overall achievement by programme

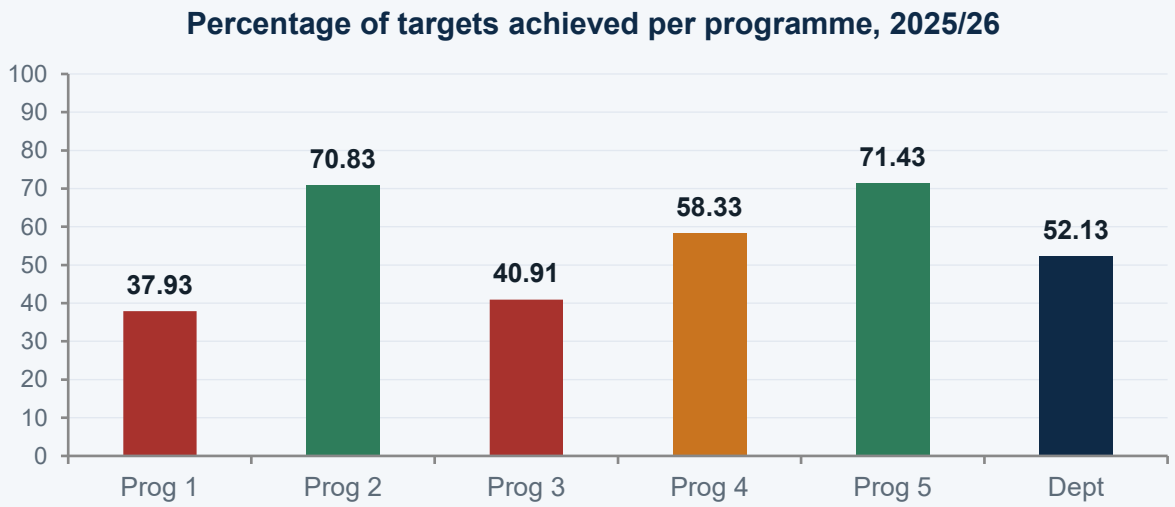
Budget spent against targets achieved

The two Annual Performance Plans

Target calibration analysis

Controllability banding of deviations

Overall achievement by programme



Budget spent against targets achieved

- Visible Policing: 71% of targets achieved on 100% of a R63,842 billion appropriation.
- Detective Services: 41% of targets achieved on 100% of a R24,068 billion appropriation.
- Departmental aggregate: 52,13% of targets achieved on 100% of a R120,889 billion appropriation.
- The Department does not present this as an efficiency measure. It is presented to make the composition argument explicit: the vote is overwhelmingly committed to personnel, fleet, leases and infrastructure that are incurred whether or not an indicator target is met.

WHERE THE AGGREGATE IS DRAGGED DOWN

Programme	Number of indicators recorded as not achieved	Principal drivers of underperformance
1. Administration	18	Trainee enlistment; detective placement; commander training; three impact studies deferred; mobile technologies; network sites; police stations; mobile contact points; physical security; CCTV; devolved maintenance; repairs to cells; Professionalisation Framework; AGSA material findings; Firearm Control Management System releases; corruption-related disciplinary hearings
2. Visible Policing	7	Illegal firearms recovered; identifiable SAPS-owned firearms recovered; contact crime against women; contact crime against children; murder rate; contact crime overall; reported cases of extortion
3. Detective Services	13	Detection rate for contact crime and for murder; buccal sample compliance; three forensic-lead arrest indicators; detection rates for women and children; essential infrastructure-related crime; extortion; FSL finalisation rate; case exhibits exceeding 90 days; clandestine laboratories
4. Crime Intelligence	5	Network operations relating to contact crime, to economic and organised crime, and to serious corruption; security clearances finalised; arrests for contact crime from intelligence reports
5. Protection and Security Services	2	Security breaches at identified government installations and VIP residences; National Key Points evaluated by the Presidential Protection Service

Performance was reported against two tabled Annual Performance Plans

The sequence

- An Annual Performance Plan was tabled in April 2025. Certain targets were derived from estimated performance figures as at the third quarter of 2024/25.
- A revised Annual Performance Plan was re-tabled in June 2025, recalculating targets on the basis of actual 2024/25 performance, and revising a number of targets following a management decision.
- Part B of the Annual Report therefore contains two sets of performance tables per programme - Quarter 1 reporting against the April plan, and annual reporting against the June plan.

Why the Department raises this itself

- The Committee will encounter both sets of tables and is entitled to the explanation.
- Several targets were revised upward, not downward. The reduction target for contact crime against women moved from 2,68% to 25%; for children from 2,30% to 25%.
- The detection-rate target for contact crime moved from 48,75% to 60%, and for murder from 11,33% to 60%.
- The consequence is that indicators on which Quarter 1 performance was recorded as achieved are recorded as not achieved for the year.

ILLUSTRATIVE EFFECT OF THE REVISION

Indicator	April 2025 target	June 2025 target	Actual 2025/26	Against April plan	Against June plan
Percentage decrease in reported contact crime	2,59% to 644 000	25%	-5,2% (to 630 259)	Achieved	Not achieved
Percentage decrease in contact crime against women 18 years and above	2,68% to 191 917	25%	-2,2% (to 199 145)	Achieved in Q1	Not achieved
Percentage decrease in contact crime against children below 18 years	2,30% to 43 958	25%	+1,1% (to 47 581)	Not achieved	Not achieved
Decreased murder rate	3,17% decrease	30,02 per 100 000	36,72 per 100 000	Achieved in Q1	Not achieved
Detection rate for contact crime	48,75%	60%	49,25%	Achieved	Not achieved
Detection rate for murder	11,33%	60%	9,50%	Not achieved	Not achieved
Detection rate for contact crimes against women 18 years and above	69,35%	78%	72,18%	Achieved	Not achieved
Detection rate for contact crimes against children below 18 years	62,90%	78%	64,76%	Achieved	Not achieved
Percentage of Integrated Ballistics Identification System leads finalised	39,50%	44,60%	56,40%	Achieved	Achieved
Number of Forensic Reports (section 212 statements) generated	25 000	100 000	107 365	Achieved	Achieved

Target calibration and the controllability of deviations

LENS 1: THE CALIBRATION GAP - DISTANCE TRAVELLED AGAINST DISTANCE REQUIRED

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual	Movement from baseline	Gap to target
Reported contact crime	679 460 (2023/24)	25% reduction	630 259	-49 201 (-7,2% over two years)	19,8 percentage points
Murder rate per 100 000	44,48	30,02	36,72	-7,76 points	6,70 points
Detection rate for murder	-	60%	9,50%	-0,63 points on 2024/25	50,50 percentage points
Detection rate for contact crime	47,55% (2024/25)	60%	49,25%	+1,70 points	10,75 percentage points
Detection rate, contact crimes against women	70,67%	78%	72,18%	+1,51 points	5,82 percentage points
Detection rate, contact crimes against children	63,85%	78%	64,76%	+0,91 points	13,24 percentage points
Detection rate, essential infrastructure-related crime	New indicator	60%	16,02%	No baseline	43,98 percentage points
Detection rate for extortion	New indicator	60%	31,48%	No baseline	28,52 percentage points

LENS 2: CONTROLLABILITY BANDING OF THE PRINCIPAL DEVIATIONS

BAND A - Wholly within SAPS control

- Detective Commanders' specified training: 79,77% against 80%
- Corruption allegations resulting in disciplinary hearings: 71,93%
- Security clearances finalised: 70,87% against 100%
- Material findings on predetermined objectives increased by 35,71%

BAND B - Shared with another organ of state or supplier

- CCTV: 40 of 104 sites - contractor coordination and supplier responsiveness
- Network Communication Infrastructure: 0 of 93 sites - funding confirmation
- New mobile technologies: 0 of 217 - procurement through SITA
- FSL finalisation 64,44% - NDPWI facilities, network servers, equipment
- New police stations: 3 of 9 - municipal and Eskom connections, contractors

BAND C - Outside SAPS control

- 5 500 trainee enlistment: termination of the Health Risk Manager contract
- Nemato Police Station: land dispute involving the Tribal Council
- Three National Key Points not evaluated: one vacant, one sold to a private individual, access denied to a third
- Mobile contact points: expired conversion contract; supplier able to service only eight units at awarded pricing

PART 4

Programme 1: Administration

To provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the Department, and to regulate the overall management of the Department. Final appropriation R23,847 billion; 100% spent.

Purpose, subprogrammes and outcomes

Service delivery achievements

Indicator-by-indicator performance

Improved SAPS capability

Modernisation of policing

Improved access to policing

Security and conditions at police stations

Professionalisation and accountability

Regulation of firearms

Civil claims

Underperformance and remedial strategies

Purpose, subprogrammes and budget

Purpose and objective

The purpose of the Administration Programme is to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the Department. The Programme objective is to regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services.

Subprogrammes: Ministry; Management; Corporate Services.

Subprogramme	Final appropriation (R'000)	Actual expenditure (R'000)
Ministry	71 217	71 217
Management	97 123	97 123
Corporate Services	23 679 004	23 679 004
TOTAL	**23 847 344**	**23 847 344**

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS RECORDED IN PROGRAMME 1

+5,11%

Establishment at the Top 30 High-Contact Crime Stations

9 644 to 10 137 members

436

SAPS-owned firearms lost or stolen

Down from 572; target not more than 515

147

Police stations at which the IPM System was implemented

Against a target of 92

3

Police stations established using Alternative Building Methods

Tafalehashe, Lindela and the re-established Villa Nora

96 638

Learners assessed in priority policing disciplines

64 520 in 2024/25

20,47%

of procurement by quotation to women-owned businesses

Target 10%

Indicator performance: improved SAPS capability

Output indicator	2023/24	2024/25	Target 2025/26	Actual 2025/26	Deviation	Status
Number of new entry-level police trainees enlisted annually	10 018	10 017	5 500	0	-5 500	Not achieved
Number of members placed at the Detective Service	New	New	4 000	2 444	-1 556	Not achieved
Percentage increase in the staff establishment of SAPS Act members at the Top 30 High-Contact Crime Stations	New	New	2%	5,11% (9 644 to 10 137)	+3,11 points	Achieved
Number of DPCI SAPS Act members appointed annually	New	New	150	164	+14	Achieved
Percentage of functionaries in designated key posts (Station Commanders) who have completed the specified training	New	New	80%	86,82%	+6,82 points	Achieved
Percentage of functionaries in designated key posts (Detective Commanders) who have completed the specified training	New	New	80%	79,77%	-0,23 points	Not achieved
Percentage of annual SAPS procurement allocated to women-owned businesses	New	New	10%	20,47% (3 897 of 19 039)	+10,47 points	Achieved
Date of finalisation of the police station functionality assessment model	New	New	31 December 2025	Not finalised	Variance against date	Not achieved
Date of finalisation of the impact study on the SAPS / BACSA project	New	New	31 March 2026	Not finalised	Variance against date	Not achieved
Date of finalisation of the impact study on the cooperation agreements with provincial and local government	New	New	31 December 2025	Not finalised	Variance against date	Not achieved

Three research and assessment deliverables were not finalised. In each case the preparatory work - research proposal, approved data collection instruments, subject-matter engagement - was completed; finalisation was constrained by operational budget limitations and, in the case of the cooperation agreements, by a directive that the agreements remain too immature for credible outcome measurement.

Indicator performance: modernisation, access and security

Output indicator	2023/24	2024/25	Target 2025/26	Actual 2025/26	Deviation	Status
Number of new mobile technologies provided for operational deployment	New	New	217 items	0	-217	Not achieved
Number of police stations at which the Integrated Persons Management System is implemented	New	88	92	147	+55	Achieved
Number of identified National Network Communication Infrastructure sites modernised	191 WAN sites	97 WAN sites	93 WAN sites	0	-93	Not achieved
Number of new police stations established per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Programme	4	9	9 (3 brick-and-mortar; 6 park homes)	3 park homes	-6	Not achieved
Number of new mobile contact points procured	15	15	15	8	-7	Not achieved
Number of police stations at which physical security measures are implemented	New	New	6	2	-4	Not achieved
Number of Closed-Circuit Television systems implemented at identified sites	100	69	104	40	-64	Not achieved
Devolved police stations at which planned maintenance projects were completed	New	New	5	3	-2	Not achieved
Devolved police stations - repair to cells	New	New	33	32	-1	Not achieved

Every indicator on this slide falls into Band B or Band C - shared with, or dependent upon, another organ of state, a transversal contract or a supplier. The Department nonetheless accepts accountability for the sufficiency of its own oversight of those dependencies.

Indicator performance: professionalisation, accountability and firearms

Output indicator	Target 2025/26	Actual 2025/26	Deviation	Status
Date of finalisation of the SAPS Professionalisation Framework	31 March 2026	Not finalised - placed in abeyance pending inputs from the Public Service Commission and the findings of the Ad Hoc Committee and the Madlanga Commission	Variance against planned date	Not achieved
Percentage of lifestyle audits conducted on identified members	50%	100% - 820 SMS members subjected to lifestyle reviews; 72 referred for preliminary investigation; 44 with anomalies requiring detailed investigation	+50 percentage points	Achieved
Outcome of the audit on the financial statements by the AGSA	Unqualified audit	Unqualified audit	-	Achieved
Percentage decrease in material findings on the predetermined objectives by the AGSA	20% decrease	Increased by 35,71% - from 14 material findings in 2023/24 to 19 in 2024/25	Increased by 35,71%	Not achieved
Percentage of audits completed in terms of the Internal Audit Plan	100%	100% (111 of 111); one audit deferred to 2026/27 at the client's request	-	Achieved
Percentage of planned forensic investigations finalised	100%	133,33% (4 of 3) - one investigation reprioritised owing to urgent developments	+33,33 points	Achieved
Percentage of inspections executed in terms of the approved Inspection Plan	100% (273)	100% (273 of 273), plus 40 additional emerging inspections	-	Achieved
Number of SAPS-owned firearms confirmed as lost	515 (10% reduction)	436	79 fewer than target	Achieved
Dates of completion of the releases of the Firearm Control Management System	Releases 1 and 2 deployed; Releases 3 and 4 by 31 March 2026	Release 1: five of six modules complete and User Acceptance Testing finalised; Permits module outstanding. Release 2: requirements gathering in progress. Releases 3 and 4: no development completed	Variance against planned date	Not achieved
Percentage of reported allegations of corruption that resulted in the initiation of disciplinary hearings	90%	71,93% (41 of 57)	-18,07 points	Not achieved

Improved regulation of SAPS-owned firearms

436
Total SAPS-owned firearms lost or stolen
572 in 2024/25 - a reduction of 23,8%

402
Firearms reported stolen
524 in 2024/25

34
Firearms reported lost
48 in 2024/25

515
Target - not more than

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SAPS FIREARM LOSSES

Province	Reported stolen	Reported lost	Total
Gauteng	131	6	137
KwaZulu-Natal	103	2	105
Eastern Cape	63	9	72
North West	24	8	32
Mpumalanga	25	0	25
Limpopo	23	1	24
Western Cape	16	4	20
Free State	15	2	17
Northern Cape	2	2	4
TOTAL	**402**	**34**	**436**

The interventions that produced the reduction

- Establishment of a national Firearm Loss Working Committee responsible for a centralised database of SAPS firearms reported lost or stolen.
- Revised loss management processes and an updated Standard Operating Procedure for balance adjustments on the Provisioning Administration System.
- Integration with provincial structures to interrogate reported losses and strengthen administrative controls.
- Issue of retention cords and safes to members; targeted inspections and sustained awareness initiatives on firearm safekeeping.
- Implementation of National Instruction 6 of 2024 and enhancements to the POLFIN System, improving data integrity and accountability in loss reporting.
- Biannual communication to provinces and divisions aligning the Enhanced Firearm Register System, the Provisioning Administration System, CAS/ICDMS, the Loss Management System and the Discipline Register.
- A contributing factor was the reduction in serious crimes committed against SAPS members, including robberies, residential burglaries, house robberies, carjackings and theft from motor vehicles.

Improved access to policing: the infrastructure position

BRICK-AND-MORTAR PROJECTS: PERCENTAGE COMPLETION AT 31 MARCH 2026

Project	Province	Completion	Position
Tshiame Police Station	Free State	99%	Advanced stage; practical completion readiness reviews under way
Moyeni Police Station	Eastern Cape	92%	Contractor underperformance; penalty clauses invoked
Ennerdale Police Station	Gauteng	91%	Advanced stage

ALTERNATIVE BUILDING METHOD PROJECTS

Project	Province	Completion	Position
Tafalehashe Police Station	Eastern Cape	Complete	Established 30 September 2025
Lindela Police Station	KwaZulu-Natal	Complete	Established 30 March 2026
Villa Nora Police Station	Limpopo	Complete	Re-established 12 February 2026
KwaThema Police Station	Gauteng	99%	Additional emergency project activated during the year
Dondotha Police Station	KwaZulu-Natal	97%	Attempted cable theft and shooting-related repairs
KwaNocomboshe Police Station	KwaZulu-Natal	87%	Outstanding municipal and Eskom service connections
Nemato Police Station	Eastern Cape	0%	Land dispute with the Tribal Council; alternative site being sought

Causes of delay

- Inclement weather conditions.
- Slow provision of municipal and Eskom service connections - electricity, water and sewerage.
- Attempted cable theft and shooting-related repairs at Dondotha.
- Poor contractor performance, necessitating contract extensions.
- Tribal approval processes and land-related constraints.
- Non-responsive suppliers of building materials under Transversal Contracts RT80 and RT81.

Remedial measures implemented

- Penalty clauses invoked against non-performing contractors; terminations effected as a last resort.
- Formal intergovernmental escalation of municipal and Eskom connections.
- Use of in-house professionals where consultants withdrew their services.
- Land and tribal approval constraints to be resolved before construction mobilisation.
- Sourcing strategy for transversal contracts reviewed to enable bulk ordering.
- Eight mobile contact points converted and distributed: Eastern Cape (2), Free State (1), Gauteng (1), KwaZulu-Natal (2), Limpopo (2).

Accountability and consequence management

Internal investigation of corruption

- 71,93% of reported allegations of corruption resulted in the initiation of disciplinary hearings - 41 of 57 - against a target of 90%.
- Corruption matters frequently involve financial irregularities, abuse of authority and procurement-related conduct requiring extensive investigation and verification before hearings can be initiated.
- Prescribed regulatory requirements and principles of procedural fairness contribute to delays.
- Remedy: accountability sessions with provinces and divisions, and an annual provincial visit plan to roll out training interventions nationally.

Regulatory compliance and lifestyle management

- 100% compliance with financial disclosure among all 820 SMS members; 99,30% among Middle Management Service members.
- 820 SMS members subjected to lifestyle reviews; 72 referred for preliminary investigation; 44 (61,11%) with anomalies requiring detailed lifestyle investigation.
- 41 employees at ports of entry reviewed, with 10 flagged; 104 Legal Services employees sampled, 29 requiring further investigation; 54 Supply Chain Management employees reviewed, 25 referred.
- 1 277 Lieutenant Colonels subjected to preliminary lifestyle investigations, of whom 1 054 presented anomalies. Investigations remain in progress.

Programme 1: underperformance and remedial strategies (1 of 2)

Area of underperformance	Strategy implemented or to be implemented	Timeframe
Number of new entry-level police trainees enlisted annually	The SANDF has been engaged as an interim measure to conduct the required medical evaluations and reduce the assessment backlog. SAPS plans to enlist 11 000 trainees in 2026/27, deployed to Anti-Gang Units, high crime-weight stations, FCS Units, the Detective Service and Crime Intelligence.	**2026/27**
Number of members placed at the Detective Service	Entry-level trainees recruited in February 2025 completed institutional training in November 2025 and were undergoing a structured six-month workplace exposure programme.	**June 2026**
Detective Commanders who have completed the specified training	The Training Provisioning Plan was approved by the Board of Commissioners on 26 March 2026. The first Detective Commanders Training was scheduled for 3 May 2026.	**3 May 2026**
Police station functionality assessment model	Inclusion secured in the 2026/27 operational plan and budget.	**2026/27**
Impact study on the SAPS / BACSA project	Scheduled for completion during the 2026/27 reporting period.	**2026/27**
Impact study on cooperation agreements with provincial and local government	Deferred to 2026/27 to allow sufficient maturation of the agreements before outcome assessment.	**2026/27**
New mobile technologies provided for operational deployment	Prioritisation of compliant bid specifications for body-worn and vehicle dashboard cameras, aligned to national procurement standards. Aerial technologies progressing through formal evaluation. A dedicated funding request has been planned.	**2026/27**
National Network Communication Infrastructure sites modernised	Corrective strategy focuses on securing funding confirmation to conclude procurement. Installations will commence immediately upon receipt of equipment, in a controlled phased approach.	**2026/27**

Programme 1: underperformance and remedial strategies (2 of 2)

Area of underperformance	Strategy implemented or to be implemented	Timeframe
New police stations established	Weekly practical-completion readiness reviews for Moyeni, Tshiame and Ennerdale; enforcement of approved recovery programmes for delayed Alternative Building Method and park-home projects; formal intergovernmental escalation of municipal and Eskom connections; resolution of land and tribal approval constraints before mobilisation; invocation of contractual remedies including penalties and termination.	**2026/27**
New mobile contact points procured	The eight units distributed were allocated to the highest-priority provinces. The remaining seven units have been formally integrated into the 2026/27 Procurement Plan as a priority rollout.	**2026/27**
Police stations at which physical security measures are implemented	Municipal approvals, boundary confirmation and competent-person certification to be obtained before construction commencement; appointment of town planners and panel engineers where internal capacity is insufficient; prioritisation of Community Service Centre security risks; termination or replacement of non-performing contractors after due process.	**2026/27**
CCTV systems implemented at identified sites	Strengthened internal coordination and leverage of existing technical and procurement expertise to streamline preparatory and procurement processes and reduce administrative lead times.	**2026/27**
Devolved police stations - planned maintenance and repairs to cells	Integration of client relocation planning into the implementation programme before site handover; bulk ordering of critical materials where transversal-contract supply risk exists; a cell-repair tracking register linked to detention facility risk.	**2026/27**
SAPS Professionalisation Framework	Engagement with the DPSA concluded on 5 February 2026; development of a Five-Point Professionalisation Plan initiated; incorporation of Public Service Commission oversight recommendations from Quarter 4 of 2025/26.	**2026/27**
Material findings on the predetermined objectives	Strengthened implementation of the Post Audit Action Plans, supported by the National Audit Steering Committee on Performance Information and by accountability sessions conducted by Provincial Commissioners under the oversight of the Audit Committee.	**2026/27**
Firearm Control Management System releases	Extension of the system development timeline; additional technical resources assigned. Subject to approval, system completion and final sign-off are targeted for October 2026, followed by data migration, synchronisation and phased rollout.	**October 2026**
Corruption allegations resulting in disciplinary hearings	Accountability sessions conducted with provinces and divisions; an annual provincial visit plan developed to ensure training interventions are rolled out to all provinces.	**2026/27**

PART 5

Programme 2: Visible Policing

To enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security, to provide for specialised interventions and to police South Africa's borders. Final appropriation R63,842 billion; 100% spent; 52,8% of the vote.

Purpose, subprogrammes and outcomes

Service delivery achievements

Indicator-by-indicator performance

Community policing and partnerships

Regulation of firearms

10111 Command Centres

Crime statistics: contact crime

Crimes against women and children

Police actions and arrests

Drug seizures and illicit goods

Specialised interventions

Border security

Underperformance and remedial strategies

Purpose, subprogrammes and budget

Purpose and objective

The purpose of the Visible Policing Programme is to enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security and to provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borders. The Programme objective is to discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority offences.

Crime Prevention provides for basic crime prevention and visible policing at police stations and community service centres. Border Security provides for the policing of South Africa's borders. Specialised Interventions provides for medium- to high-risk operations, including the Airwing, the Special Task Force and crime combating units, and the protection of valuable and dangerous government cargo.

Subprogramme	Final appropriation (R'000)	Actual expenditure (R'000)
Crime Prevention	48 479 559	48 479 559
Border Security	2 475 840	2 475 840
Specialised Interventions	6 983 882	6 983 882
Facilities	5 902 575	5 902 575
TOTAL	**63 841 856**	**63 841 856**

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS RECORDED IN PROGRAMME 2

347

Provincial crime awareness campaigns

316 in 2024/25; target 180

6 005

Illegal firearms recovered

Target 6 691

28 947

Roadblocks conducted

26 939 in 2024/25

552 964

Firearm licence applications finalised

457 032 in 2024/25 - a 20,99% increase

80,68%

10111 Command Centre call answering rate

Target: maintain at 80%

10

Members killed on duty

20 in 2024/25 - a reduction of 50%

Indicator performance: citizenry, firearms and emergency response

Output indicator	2023/24	2024/25	Target 2025/26	Actual 2025/26	Deviation	Status
Number of Community Police Forums that completed the CPF Self-assessment Rating	New	New	200 CPFs	200	-	Achieved
Number of national Izimbizos and/or community engagements conducted	20	33	20	20	-	Achieved
Number of provincial Izimbizos and/or community engagements conducted	224	316	180 (20 per province)	347	+167	Achieved
Number of schools, including special needs schools, at which the School Safety Programme has been implemented	New	New	250	250	-	Achieved
Number of illegal firearms recovered	5 469	6 372	Increase to 6 691 (5%)	6 005	-686	Not achieved
Number of identifiable SAPS-owned firearms recovered	246	244	Increase to 268 (10%)	220	-48	Not achieved
Percentage of applications for new firearm licences finalised within 120 working days	91,65%	96,14%	90%	95,62% (148 310 of 155 111)	+5,62 points	Achieved
Percentage maintenance of the 10111 Command Centre handle ratio of calls	New	New	Maintained at 80%	80,68% (7 302 493 of 9 050 656)	+0,68 points	Achieved
Number of reports on the status of the implementation of the ICVPS	New	New	4	4	-	Achieved
Number of provinces in which the Hotspot Policing Approach is rolled out	New	New	1 province - Western Cape	1 province - Western Cape (30 priority stations)	-	Achieved
Number of reported cases of extortion	New	New	2 674 (10% increase)	2 503	-171	Not achieved

Indicator performance: crime reduction, specialised interventions and border security

Output indicator	Target 2025/26	Actual 2025/26	Deviation	Status
Percentage decrease in the reported incidence of contact crime against women 18 years and above	25%	Decreased by 2,2% - from 203 692 to 199 145	-2,2%	Not achieved
Percentage decrease in the reported incidence of contact crime against children below 18 years	25%	Increased by 1,1% - from 47 044 to 47 581	+1,1%	Not achieved
Decreased murder rate	30,02 per 100 000	36,72 per 100 000	-6,70 points	Not achieved
Percentage decrease in the reported incidence of contact crime	25%	Decreased by 5,2% - from 664 758 to 630 259	-5,2%	Not achieved
Percentage of peaceful crowd management incidents policed in relation to requests received	100%	100% (4 926 incidents policed)	-	Achieved
Percentage of unrest crowd management incidents stabilised in relation to requests received	100%	100% (1 823 incidents stabilised)	-	Achieved
Percentage of medium- to high-risk incidents responded to - National Intervention Unit	100%	100% (448 incidents)	-	Achieved
Percentage of high-risk incidents responded to - Special Task Force	100%	100% (252 incidents)	-	Achieved
Crime-related hits reacted to from EMCS screening of wanted persons	100%	100% - 1 375 wanted persons screened	-	Achieved
Crime-related hits reacted to from EMCS screening of circulated stolen or robbed vehicles	100%	100% - 1 513 vehicles screened	-	Achieved
Percentage of profiled vehicles at land ports searched*	100%	100% (6 116)	-	Achieved
Percentage of profiled containers at seaports searched*	100%	100% (2 236)	-	Achieved
Percentage of profiled cargo consignments at airports searched*	100%	100% (3 348)	-	Achieved

* Searches are conducted for illegal facilitation of persons, contraband, illicit goods and/or stolen/robbed property.

Community-reported serious crime: the national picture

Crime category	2024/25	2025/26	Case difference	% change
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)				
Murder	25 573	23 171	-2 402	**-9,4%**
Sexual offences	52 961	51 608	-1 353	**-2,6%**
Attempted murder	28 655	28 526	-129	**-0,5%**
Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	180 628	173 143	-7 485	**-4,1%**
Common assault	192 924	188 482	-4 442	**-2,3%**
Common robbery	45 712	43 604	-2 108	**-4,6%**
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	138 305	121 725	-16 580	**-12,0%**
Total contact crime	**664 758**	**630 259**	**-34 499**	**-5,2%**
OTHER CATEGORIES				
Contact-related crime (arson; malicious damage to property)	111 765	107 099	-4 666	**-4,2%**
Property-related crime	327 160	297 179	-29 981	**-9,2%**
Other serious crime	431 205	415 740	-15 465	**-3,6%**
Total 17 community-reported serious crimes	**1 534 888**	**1 450 277**	**-84 611**	**-5,5%**

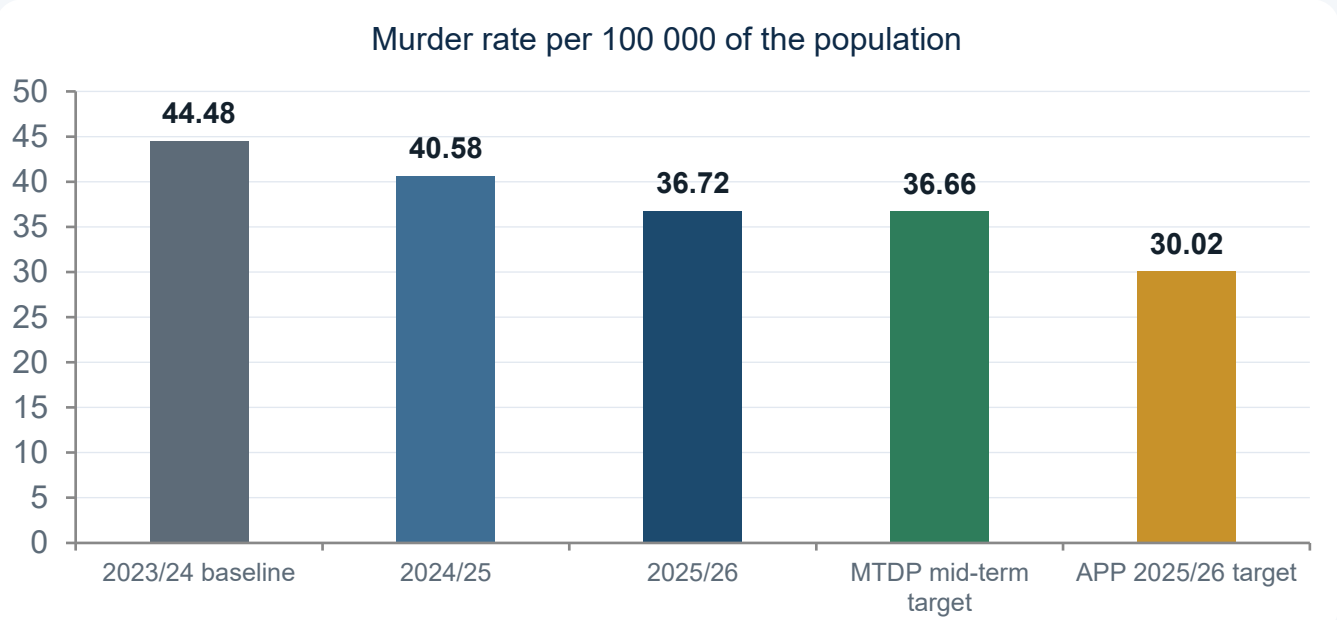
Subcategories of aggravated robbery

- Carjacking: 20 090 to 17 474 - a reduction of 13,02%.
- Robbery at residential premises: 22 700 to 20 116 - a reduction of 11,38%.
- Robbery at non-residential premises: 14 633 to 11 358 - a reduction of 22,38%.
- Cash-in-transit robbery: 142 to 126 - a reduction of 11,26%.
- Truck hijacking: 1 647 to 1 536 - a reduction of 6,73%.
- Bank robbery: 2 to 1.

Where the picture is less favourable

- Sexual assault increased by 2,3% - 7 368 to 7 536.
- Attempted sexual offences increased by 1,9% - 2 558 to 2 607.
- Commercial crime increased by 2,4% - 143 531 to 147 034.
- Contact crime against children increased by 1,1%.

The murder rate: trajectory against target



What the trajectory shows

- The rate has fallen 7,76 points from the 44,48 baseline - a 17,4% improvement over two years.
- Performance is 0,06 of a percentage point above the MTDP mid-term target of 36,66.
- It remains 6,70 points short of the Annual Performance Plan target of 30,02, which would have required a 26% single-year reduction.
- Reported murder incidents fell from 25 573 to 23 171 - a decrease of 2 402 cases, or 9,4%.
- Calculation: 23 171 murders measured against a mid-year population estimate of 63 100 945.

The Department's position on this indicator

The SAPS does not dispute that the target was not achieved. It does place on record that a target of 30,02 per 100 000 required, in a single year, a reduction nearly three times larger than the best annual reduction the Service has recorded.

Contact crime against women 18 years and above

199 145
Reported contact crimes against women
203 692 in 2024/25

-2,2%
Year-on-year change
Against a target of 25% reduction

-7,2%
Murder of women

-5,6%
Sexual offences against women

8 of 9
Provinces recording a decrease
Only KwaZulu-Natal recorded an increase

BREAKDOWN OF CONTACT CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

Category	2024/25	2025/26	% change
Murder	3 381	3 137	-7,2%
Attempted murder	5 714	5 817	+1,8%
Assault with intent to inflict GBH	60 297	58 993	-2,2%
Common assault	105 192	103 710	-1,4%
Sexual offences	29 108	27 488	-5,6%
TOTAL	**203 692**	**199 145**	-2,2%

Why the 25% target was not attainable

- Most social-behaviour offences are committed by individuals known to one another - acquaintances, intimate partners or family members. This nature of crime limits the effectiveness of conventional policing strategies.
- Crime levels are influenced by socio-economic conditions, inequality, education levels, substance abuse and community dynamics, which require sustained economic, social and developmental interventions beyond the scope of policing.
- The consumption and abuse of alcohol remains a significant contributing factor in murder, attempted murder, assault, GBV and rape.
- Environmental design factors, particularly within informal settlements, further complicate policing interventions.
- The proliferation of illegal firearms continues to exacerbate violent crime.
- Crime against women is often under-reported. SAPS and its partners have intensified efforts to improve reporting - which mechanically raises recorded incidence in the short term.

Contact crime against children below 18 years

47 581
Reported contact crimes against children
47 044 in 2024/25

+1,1%
Year-on-year change
Against a target of 25% reduction

-13,2%
Murder of children
The most severe category declined significantly

-0,8%
Assault GBH against children

4 of 9
Provinces recording a decrease
Free State, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and Western Cape

BREAKDOWN OF CONTACT CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN

Category	2024/25	2025/26	% change
Murder	1 065	924	-13,2%
Attempted murder	1 484	1 535	+3,4%
Assault with intent to inflict GBH	8 678	8 611	-0,8%
Common assault	13 762	14 132	+2,7%
Sexual offences	22 055	22 379	+1,5%
TOTAL	**47 044**	**47 581**	+1,1%

Protective interventions during the year

- 1 103 child protection programme activities implemented across all provinces under the 365 Days Child Protection Programme.
- Four national and 166 provincial awareness activities facilitated during Child Protection Month in May 2025.
- Nine capacity-building workshops conducted across all provinces, equipping 601 members with the knowledge to implement the Child Justice Act, 2008 and the Child Justice Amendment Act, 2019.
- Ten Child Protection Projects implemented at identified hotspot police stations.
- 250 schools reached through the School Safety Programme in partnership with the Department of Basic Education.
- Campus Community Safety Forums established at five tertiary institutions and assessed at a further five.
- 1 167 functional police stations achieved 100% compliance with all three dimensions of victim-friendly services - training, directives and the provision of Victim-Friendly Rooms.

Police actions and arrests

Police action	2024/25	2025/26	Movement
Roadblocks	26 939	28 947	+2 008
Cordon and searches	1 363	2 060	+697
Vehicle searches	7 383 656	7 823 529	+439 873
Premises searches	1 127 659	1 308 832	+181 173
Stop-and-searches	4 222 790	4 411 204	+188 414
Person searches	20 936 128	21 081 800	+145 672
Spaza shop visits	6 389 454	7 016 816	+627 362
School visits	3 507 433	3 689 697	+182 264
ATM visits	6 639 570	6 808 110	+168 540
Farm visits	2 086 668	1 474 537	-612 131
Firearm checks	75 610	58 897	-16 713
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	448	498	+50

Operation Shanela II: 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2029

- 24 406 high-density operations conducted during the reporting period.
- 13 962 roadblocks; 41 332 tracking operations; 1 942 974 high-visibility patrols; over two million stop-and-searches; over seven million patrols.
- 50 795 suspect raids conducted by the Detective Service to trace wanted individuals.
- 123 877 wanted persons arrested by the detective environment, including 2 596 for murder, 4 574 for rape, 989 for house robbery and 874 for illegal possession of firearms.
- 853 400 arrests in total, including 76 588 undocumented persons, 44 526 for driving under the influence, 1 763 for illegal mining, 40 925 for illegal dealing in liquor, 16 136 for dealing in drugs, 128 177 for possession of drugs and 24 676 for possession of dangerous weapons.

ARRESTS BY CRIME TYPE

Crime type	2024/25	2025/26
Contact crime (total)	395 095	381 780
Contact-related crimes	55 051	56 945
Crimes dependent on police action for detection	282 285	317 627
Property-related crimes	166 040	155 980
Other serious crimes	30 607	31 122
Total arrests (all categories)	**1 462 041**	**1 476 116**

Improved regulation of firearms: the Central Firearm Register

Category of application	Received 2025/26	Finalised 2025/26	Finalised within 120 working days
Competency applications	203 512	325 611	308 352
Firearm licences	162 718	155 111	148 310
Renewal applications	78 220	58 851	44 740
Temporary authorisations	83	75	72
Import / export (individuals and institutions)	12 774	12 471	12 370
Import / export (commercial)	860	845	820
GRAND TOTAL	**458 167**	**552 964**	**514 664**

Firearm control in the wider environment

- 6 378 firearms reported lost or stolen nationally, against 7 895 in 2024/25 - 3 819 individuals, 1 511 non-official institutions, 598 dealers, 446 official institutions.
- 6 005 illegal firearms recovered; 26 358 firearms destroyed on 9 July 2025 (12 499) and 19 February 2026 (13 859).
- Firearms in SAPS 13 storage decreased from 109 340 to 98 354 - a reduction of 10,05%.
- 343 compliance inspections completed across non-official institutions, official institutions and police stations.

+7,19%

Applications received

427 435 to 458 167

+20,99%

Applications finalised

457 032 to 552 964

+24,20%

Finalised within 120 working days

414 372 to 514 664

93,07%

Overall compliance with prescribed timeframes

90,66% in 2024/25

Firearm Control Management System: 54% overall completion. Project initiation, planning and Release 0 complete; Release 1 at 95% (five of six modules complete, Permits module pending User Acceptance Testing); Release 2 at 27% (requirements gathering, draft functional design specifications awaiting sign-off); no development completed on Releases 3 and 4. System completion and sign-off targeted for October 2026, subject to approval.

Drug seizures, illicit goods and illegal liquor

DRUG SEIZURES

Type of drug	2024/25	2025/26	Movement
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	2 592,046 kg	3 825,537 kg	+47,6%
Cocaine	736,593 kg	2 093,165 kg	+184,2%
Cannabis (dry and plants)	117 437,562 kg	97 784,079 kg	-16,7%
Mandrax	1 311 959 tablets	1 004 348 tablets	-23,4%
Heroin	1 124,701 kg	65,790 kg	-94,2%
Nyaope	1 037,509 kg	362,603 kg	-65,1%
Whoonga	84,648 kg	78,746 kg	-7,0%

Counterfeit and illicit goods

- National Counterfeit and Illicit Goods Unit: 68 operations, 2 119 863 items recovered, valued at R1 422 104 298.
- Gauteng: 122 operations, 6 000 074 items seized, valued at R371 526 164.
- KwaZulu-Natal: 57 operations, 41 631 331 items seized.
- Western Cape: 63 operations, 735 047 items seized, valued at R156 616 682.
- Non-ferrous metals: 553 arrests, 207 case dockets registered, 1 219 fines issued, 80 unregistered premises shut down; 344 969 kg of copper, 70 056 kg of chrome and 36 504 kg of aluminium confiscated.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR OUTLETS CLOSED UNDER NCCF INSTRUCTION 1 OF 2025

Province	Closures	Share	Province	Closures	Share
KwaZulu-Natal	**21 858**	50,21%	North West	2 449	5,63%
Western Cape	6 316	14,51%	Eastern Cape	2 014	4,63%
Gauteng	5 964	13,70%	Free State	1 168	2,68%
Limpopo	2 865	6,58%	Mpumalanga	876	2,01%
Northern Cape	19	0,04%	**NATIONAL TOTAL**	**43 529**	**100%**

Specialised interventions

6 749	9 611	448	252	550	2 962,6
Crowd-related incidents policed or stabilised	Public Order Policing Act members	Medium- to high-risk incidents - National Intervention Unit	High-risk incidents - Special Task Force	Tactical Response Team incidents	Air Wing flying hours

Public Order Policing: capacity and training

- 1 274 arrests effected by POP: three during peaceful incidents and 1 271 during crowd unrest incidents.
- As secondary functions, POP responded to 6 763 crime prevention functions, 367 unrest (other) incidents and 16 768 specialised operational support incidents, yielding a further 14 439 arrests.
- POP Crowd Management Refresher Training rose sharply from 245 in 2024/25 to 2 259 members.
- New interventions introduced: Crowd Management for Platoon Commanders (83), RG-12 Nyala Operators Course (55), Crowd Conflict Management Training (60) and Operational Commanders Training (43).
- 1 109 members trained on the 40mm grenade launcher.
- 152 operational armoured vehicles available; 375 remained unserviceable - a constraint requiring attention.

Other specialised capabilities

- Flying Squad: 34 units; 65 324 complaints attended; 8 576 arrests; 3 236 hijacked or stolen vehicles recovered; drugs valued at R434 270 230,75 confiscated.
- Hostage negotiators: 271 active negotiators responded to 840 incidents, dedicating approximately 23 172 operational hours.
- Accident Combating Units: 9 506 fatal road accidents with 10 658 fatalities attended, against 9 748 accidents and 11 219 fatalities in 2024/25.
- Mounted Units: 20 units, 214 riders and 165 horses. K9 Service deployed across eight disciplines.
- National Operational Coordination: nine national interventions, including seven CARA-funded operations targeting illegal mining, generating 8 320 criminal cases and 10 373 arrests.
- 43 Cabinet-approved events policed, against 22 in 2024/25, including the G20 Leaders' Summit.

Border security: all five indicators achieved at 100%

71
Ports of entry managed

140 412
Planned crime prevention and combating actions at ports

370
Arrest warrant hits from EMCS screening

26 861
Arrests under the Immigration Act

SUCCESSES ACHIEVED AT PORTS OF ENTRY

Category	2024/25	2025/26
Arrests: illegal possession of firearms	22	27
Illegal firearms recovered	26	25
Rounds of ammunition recovered	177	245
Arrests: illicit drugs	494	498
Cannabis (dry) seized	3 616,554 kg	5 250,606 kg
Crystal meth seized	44,938 kg	60,743 kg
Heroin seized	6,989 kg	7,912 kg
Arrests: stolen and robbed vehicles	224	229
Vehicles recovered	204	213
Arrests: child trafficking	-	5

Selected operational highlights

- Oshoek Port of Entry, 12 November 2025: SAPS members and the DPCI seized Mandrax tablets and dagga with an estimated street value of R903 200.
- OR Tambo International Airport, 4 March 2026: drugs with an estimated street value of R2,8 million seized; crystal meth worth R2,2 million discovered at a cargo warehouse, destined for the Philippines.
- OR Tambo International Airport, 5 March 2026: eight large boxes containing dagga worth R672 000 discovered, shipped from Morocco.
- OR Tambo International Airport, 30 March 2026: five South African female drug mules arrested with drugs worth more than R5 million concealed on their bodies, en route to China via Dubai.
- 189 police officials deployed on a rotational detached duty system at the South African and Namibian borders.

Escapes from custody, member safety and force multipliers

Escapes from police custody

- 366 detainees escaped during 280 incidents, against 336 escapees in 2024/25 - an increase of 8,93%. The target of a 10% reduction was not met.
- 116 escapees were re-arrested within 24 hours and a further 132 thereafter: 248 in total, or 67,76%, returned to custody.
- Points of escape: police station cells (62), court cells and wrongful releases (41 each), in-transit (37), Community Service Centre holding cells (34), Community Service Centres (31), loading zones (24), hospitals (19), during further investigations (13) and before admission to cells (10).
- Nationally the trend remains downward - from 564 escapees in 2022/23 to 366 in 2025/26.
- Increases in 2025/26 were concentrated in Gauteng (82) and KwaZulu-Natal (76).

Safety of members

- 10 police officers were killed on duty, against 20 in 2024/25 - a reduction of 50%, against a target of a 4% decrease.
- Total murders and attacks on police members declined from 74 to 72.
- Provincial concentration of attacks: Gauteng (20), KwaZulu-Natal (19), Mpumalanga (9), Eastern Cape (6).
- The National Police Safety Plan - 'Think first, act safe - every call, every time' - continues to be implemented.

Force multipliers and partnerships

- CPFs operational at 1 158 of 1 161 police stations - 99,74% coverage.
- 41 801 committed community patrollers under the Community-in-Blue Concept, led by Gauteng (13 687) and KwaZulu-Natal (9 290).
- 2 929 active reservists following an annual verification audit; R10 million utilised for reservist remuneration during the Safer Festive Season.
- 893 of 900 identified rural and rural/urban mix stations - 99,22% - have fully implemented the Rural Safety Strategy.

Vehicle crime and the rail environment

- 49 071 vehicles reported stolen or robbed - the lowest figure since 2007/08; 25 671 recovered, a rate of 89,55% against a target of 28 668.
- Vehicles are increasingly dismantled shortly after theft for the second-hand parts market, and trafficked across borders, making recovery in original form difficult.
- Rapid Rail Police: 6 275 crimes reported, against 6 733 in 2024/25 - a decrease of 6,8%.
- Property-related crime in the rail environment declined by 44,76%.

Programme 2: underperformance and remedial strategies

Area of underperformance	Strategy implemented or to be implemented
Number of illegal firearms recovered	All firearm circulation policies, National Instructions and Directives reissued to ensure uniform understanding and compliance. Provincial FLASH Commanders to lead second-level inspections at police stations, verifying that entries in the SAPS 13 Register and SAPS 13(f) file correspond with data captured in EFRS transactions. Strict requirement that all lost, stolen or found firearms be circulated within seven days. Stricter monitoring controls at provincial and district level. Station Designated Firearm Officials to ensure timely capturing of all recovered or found firearms. Firearm circulation institutionalised as a standing agenda item at Provincial, District and Station Crime Combating Forums in terms of NCCF Instruction 5 of 2025.
Number of identifiable SAPS-owned firearms recovered	Directives to be circulated quarterly to all provinces. Collaboration with Supply Chain Management to identify SAPS-owned firearms with obliterated serial numbers, strengthening record accuracy. NCCF 3 of 2025 and Operation Shanela II to be circulated to highlight firearms confiscated during Shanela operations, with results measured against performance reported on the Enhanced Firearm Register System.
Contact crime against women 18 years and above; contact crime against children below 18 years; murder rate; contact crime overall; reported cases of extortion	The Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan has been introduced, emphasising weekly intelligence-led high-density operations across all prioritised station precincts to ensure a consistent and proactive policing presence. Building on this, NCCF Instruction 3 of 2025 launched a new Overarching Crime Combating Strategy effective from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2029 under the codename Operation Shanela II, specifically targeting the Top 35 High Crime contributing stations in recognition of their disproportionate impact on the national crime rate. Together these strategies focus on intensified operations, long-term planning and prioritisation of high-crime areas.

A Priority Committee on Extortion, led by the Detective Service, has been established to address extortion across hotspot provinces, combining specialised investigations with intensified awareness campaigns on the classification of extortion and the correct reporting procedures.

PART 6

Programme 3: Detective Services

To enable the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to investigators in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records. Final appropriation R24,068 billion; 100% spent. 41% of targets achieved - the lowest of the five programmes.

Purpose, subprogrammes and outcomes

Service delivery achievements

Indicator-by-indicator performance

Detection and conviction rates

Crimes against women and children

Forensic investigative leads and DNA

Criminal Record Centre

Forensic Science Laboratory

Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation

Underperformance and remedial strategies

Purpose, subprogrammes and budget

Purpose and objective

The purpose of the Detective Services Programme is to enable the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to investigators in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records. The Programme objective is to contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence.

The Detective and Forensic Services Division and the DPCI share joint responsibility for this Programme. The Detective Service is responsible for Crime Investigations; Forensic Services for the Criminal Record Centre and the Forensic Science Laboratory; and the DPCI for Specialised Investigations.

Subprogramme	Final appropriation (R'000)	Actual expenditure (R'000)
Crime Investigations	16 580 609	16 580 609
Criminal Record Centre	3 053 221	3 053 221
Forensic Science Laboratory	1 743 250	1 743 250
Specialised Investigations (DPCI)	2 691 030	2 691 030
TOTAL	**24 068 110**	**24 068 110**

IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED IN PROGRAMME 3, NOTWITHSTANDING THE TARGET POSITION

49,25%

Detection rate for contact crime

47,55% in 2024/25 - up 1,70 points

98,36%

Buccal sample compliance, Schedule 8 offences

94,87% in 2024/25

56,40%

IBIS leads finalised

44,55% in 2024/25; target 44,60%

72,18%

Detection rate, contact crimes against women

70,67% in 2024/25

70,83%

Organised criminal groups neutralised with arrests

42,86% in 2024/25; 73 arrests

83,97%

Conviction rate, contact crime

82,36% in 2024/25

Indicator performance: crime investigations

Output indicator	2024/25	Target 2025/26	Actual 2025/26	Deviation	Status
Detection rate for contact crime	47,55%	60%	49,25% (450 860 of 915 395)	-10,75 points	Not achieved
Detection rate for murder	New	60%	9,50% (10 741 of 113 064)	-50,50 points	Not achieved
Percentage compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders	94,87%	100%	98,36% (336 978 of 342 610)	-1,64 points	Not achieved
Number of arrests for person-to-crime DNA leads finalised	New	4 812	3 802	-1 010	Not achieved
Number of arrests for crime-to-crime DNA leads finalised	New	1 208	258	-950	Not achieved
Number of arrests for fingerprint leads finalised	New	2 164	1 764	-400	Not achieved
Percentage of Integrated Ballistics Identification System leads finalised	44,55%	44,60%	56,40% (709 of 1 257)	+11,80 points	Achieved
Detection rate for contact crimes against women 18 years and above	70,67%	78%	72,18% (178 189 of 246 868)	-5,82 points	Not achieved
Detection rate for contact crimes against children below 18 years	63,85%	78%	64,76% (42 043 of 64 924)	-13,24 points	Not achieved
Detection rate for essential infrastructure-related crimes	New	60%	16,02% (5 128 of 32 018)	-43,98 points	Not achieved
Percentage of identified organised criminal groups related to prioritised crime threats, neutralised with arrests	42,86%	70%	70,83% (17 of 24) with 73 arrests	+0,83 points	Achieved
Detection rate for extortion	New	60%	31,48% (1 375 of 4 368)	-28,52 points	Not achieved

Indicator performance: Criminal Record Centre, Forensic Science Laboratory and the DPCI

Output indicator	Target 2025/26	Actual 2025/26	Deviation	Status
SUBPROGRAMME: CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE				
Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of guilty verdicts within 20 calendar days	91%	**97,39% (157 091 of 161 308)**	+6,39 points	**Achieved**
Percentage of original previous conviction reports generated within 15 calendar days	92%	**94,01% (1 037 776 of 1 103 940)**	+2,01 points	**Achieved**
SUBPROGRAMME: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY				
Forensic Science Laboratory case exhibits (entries) finalisation rate	75%	**64,44% (687 582 of 1 067 050)**	-10,56 points	**Not achieved**
Percentage of case exhibits (entries) exceeding the stipulated timeframe of 90 calendar days	20%	**29,11% (310 611 of 1 067 050)**	-9,11 points	**Not achieved**
Number of Forensic Reports (section 212 statements) generated	100 000	**107 365**	+7 365	**Achieved**
SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS (DPCI)				
Percentage trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime	65%	**75,69% (1 681 of 2 221)**	+10,69 points	**Achieved**
Percentage of serious cyber-related crime support case files successfully investigated within 90 calendar days	65%	**71,25% (57 of 80)**	+6,25 points	**Achieved**
Percentage registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed	70%	**72,73% (8 of 11)**	+2,73 points	**Achieved**
Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled with arrests	90%	**84,21% (16 of 19) with 34 arrests**	-5,79 points	**Not achieved**
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption	72%	**83,99% (771 of 918)**	+11,99 points	**Achieved**

Detection and conviction rates: the full picture

Crime category	Charges reported 2025/26	Charges incomplete	Detection rate 2024/25	Detection rate 2025/26	Movement	Conviction rate 2025/26	Movement
Murder	23 171	89 893	10,13%	9,50%	-0,63	81,89%	+1,16
Attempted murder	28 526	22 235	35,84%	38,34%	+2,50	82,11%	+0,42
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	121 153	65 323	17,39%	19,24%	+1,85	81,89%	-1,66
Common robbery	44 176	12 682	26,82%	29,01%	+2,19	86,15%	+1,62
Assault GBH	173 143	32 502	73,91%	75,80%	+1,89	87,52%	+2,18
Common assault	188 482	44 748	70,19%	72,07%	+1,88	84,79%	+1,52
Sexual offences	51 608	17 753	62,27%	63,90%	+1,63	78,44%	+3,17
TOTAL CONTACT CRIME	**630 259**	**285 136**	**47,55%**	49,25%	+1,70	**83,97%**	+1,62
Property-related crimes	289 584	109 111	18,25%	20,43%	+2,18	92,89%	+0,95
Other serious crimes	414 020	188 723	28,69%	29,57%	+0,88	96,07%	+0,39
Contact-related crimes	107 099	22 908	55,55%	58,70%	+3,16	89,35%	+2,20
Public violence	934	228	44,29%	51,72%	+7,43	65,52%	+3,20

Every detection rate in this table improved year on year except murder, and every conviction rate improved except aggravated robbery. The murder detection rate is constrained by the definition itself: cases where suspects are killed in the line of duty or in self-defence are registered as murder but can never yield a charged suspect.

The caseload pressure behind the detection rates

-5,19%	+3,19%	+5,70%	1 031	2 444
Reported contact crimes	**Cases carried forward and not finalised in previous years**	**Cases still pending in court**	**Detectives who exited the organisation**	**Detectives recruited**
664 758 to 630 259	276 321 to 285 136	400 003 to 422 821	409 voluntary; 622 involuntary, of which 367 retirements	1 915 new entry-level; 200 re-enlistments approved; 1 000 lateral transfers allocated

Detective attrition by province

- Gauteng: 245 exits.
- KwaZulu-Natal: 153 exits.
- Western Cape: 141 exits.
- Eastern Cape: 122 exits.
- These attrition patterns highlight continued pressure on detective capacity in exactly those provinces carrying the highest crime weight, and underline the need for sustained recruitment, retention and workforce stabilisation interventions within the detective environment.

Capacitation under way

- Allocated to the detective environment: 1 915 new entry-level recruits (196 earmarked for High Contact Crime Stations), 200 approved re-enlistments and 1 000 lateral transfers.
- Placed by year end: 1 978 recruits, of whom 1 156 trainees were in the Workplace Exposure Programme, concluded by June 2026, after which they become fully deployable; 17 re-enlisted members; 449 of the 1 000 allocated lateral transfers.
- 164 SAPS Act members appointed to the DPCI.
- Bi-weekly accountability sessions with identified provinces; contract detectives being employed to reduce backlogs; dedicated task teams established for murder cases; FCS Units conducting weekend interventions on outstanding investigations.

Investigation of violent crime against women and children

Category	Reported 2025/26	Detection rate 2024/25	Detection rate 2025/26	Movement	Conviction rate 2025/26	Movement
CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN						
Murder	3 137	15,58%	**14,70%**	**-0,89**	91,21%	-0,24
Attempted murder	5 817	38,29%	**40,34%**	**+2,05**	87,06%	**+0,43**
Assault GBH	58 993	80,09%	**81,92%**	**+1,83**	88,69%	**+1,93**
Common assault	103 710	76,73%	**78,67%**	**+1,94**	84,70%	**+1,18**
Sexual offences	27 488	60,15%	**61,74%**	**+1,59**	75,80%	**+1,02**
TOTAL	**199 145**	**70,67%**	**72,18%**	**+1,51**	**84,81%**	**+1,36**
CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN						
Murder	924	17,15%	**15,83%**	**-1,32**	86,99%	**+0,87**
Attempted murder	1 535	36,37%	**37,01%**	**+0,64**	83,98%	**+3,76**
Assault GBH	8 611	74,72%	**75,63%**	**+0,91**	92,27%	**+0,20**
Common assault	14 132	69,31%	**70,11%**	**+0,81**	90,67%	**+2,23**
Sexual offences	22 379	65,16%	**66,61%**	**+1,45**	81,10%	**+4,94**
TOTAL	**47 581**	**63,85%**	**64,76%**	**+0,91**	**84,48%**	**+3,56**

FCS Unit activity

- 2 067 awareness campaigns conducted - 118 more than in 2024/25.
- 12 704 suspect tracing operations - an increase of 7,83%.
- 25 114 arrests - an increase of 13,03%.
- 566 life sentences secured against 411 accused in 442 cases.

The principal constraint

Inadequate resources allocated to FCS Units to meet the demand for case investigations. The 186 Units experience a vehicle shortage of 27%, limiting their capacity to adequately service all police stations.

Forensic investigative leads and the National Forensic DNA Database

1 348 297
Active DNA profiles on the NFDD of South Africa
As at 31 March 2026

98,36%
Buccal sample compliance
336 978 of 342 610 Schedule 8 arrests; target 100%

6 533
Forensic leads finalised
From 21 180 leads identified on 1 April 2025

86 931
Cases linked on the NFDD since 2015
7 905 individuals linked to 28 127 cases, resulting in arrests

2 785
Persons of interest each linked to five or more cases
Collectively associated with 18 719 cases; 1 044 linked to five or more sexual offences

FORENSIC INVESTIGATIVE LEAD ARRESTS AGAINST TARGET

Lead type	Priority list 2025/26	Finalisation target	Arrests	Performance
Person-to-crime DNA leads	9 599	4 812	3 802	79,0% of target
Crime-to-crime DNA leads	2 360	1 208	258	21,4% of target
Fingerprint leads	-	2 164	1 764	81,5% of target
IBIS (ballistics) leads	1 257	44,60%	709 finalised	56,40% - exceeded

Forensic Science Laboratory: performance and constraints

Discipline	Cases received	Cases finalised	Finalisation rate	Section 212 statements generated
Biology - DNA analysis and human identification	399 038	407 832	102,20%	43 983
Chemistry - controlled and illicit substances	180 793	180 434	99,80%	15 945
Ballistics - firearms and tools	88 379	86 154	97,48%	39 849
Scientific analysis	6 906	4 479	64,86%	5 719
Questioned documents	4 296	4 557	106,08%	1 343
Victim Identification Centre	2 020	1 924	95,25%	526
TOTAL	**681 432**	**687 582**	-	**107 365**

Why the finalisation target was missed

- Degrading laboratory facilities requiring dedicated contractors per site; slow network servers and system downtime.
- The expansion project requires prioritisation by the NDPWI, with clear timelines for completion; outdated computers and equipment.
- The laboratory remains under capacitated against the approved structure; a holistic capacitation approach is required across the exhibit value chain.
- Implementation and integration of LABWARE / LIMS affected the finalisation of case entries on laboratory systems.

Notwithstanding the constraints

- The laboratory finalised more case exhibits than it received: 687 582 finalised against 681 432 received, and 634 376 finalised in 2024/25.
- 32 544 GBVF-related section 212 statements issued to investigating officers.
- 1 348 297 active profiles on the NFDD as of March 2026.
- The KwaZulu-Natal Forensic Science Laboratory was handed over and occupied on 17 April 2026, expanding provincial capacity.
- ISO/IEC 17025 Quality Management System maintained for forensic DNA analysis; ISO 9001 certification sustained since 2017 in Forensic Database Management.

Remedial strategy

- Strengthened daily production monitoring processes to improve oversight and turnaround times.
- Prioritisation of longstanding cases while simultaneously attending to newly received submissions to prevent further backlog accumulation.
- Continuous engagement with Technology Management Services to enhance systems and upgrade IT infrastructure and equipment.
- Revised fixed establishment approved 6 November 2025 increases Forensic Services posts from 5 044 to 7 167.

Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation

195 384

Conviction-related charges secured in court

388 serious commercial crime cases, 486 accused; 24 866 in 2024/25

2 501

Arrests executed

3 621 in 2024/25; focus shifted to high-impact quality investigations

419

Judicial asset-forfeiture orders

350 in 2024/25 - an increase of 19,71%

R808,15m

Value of restrained and forfeited criminal assets

R681,73 million in 2024/25 - an increase of 18,54%

314

Vehicles forfeited to the State

Valued at R108,73 million; 269 valued at R89,18 million in 2024/25

Definitional note: 195 384 is the number of counts (charges) on which convictions were secured in serious commercial crime matters. 140 414 of these counts arise from 22 convicted cases under the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997, which account for most of the year-on-year increase.

SEIZURES AND DISRUPTION OF THE CRIMINAL ECONOMY

Category	Value / quantity
Narcotics seized	R231,38 million
Counterfeit goods	R380,42 million
Precious metals	R110,31 million
Endangered species	R17,59 million
Firearms removed from circulation	279
Rounds of ammunition	16 700+
Explosives	6 622

Selected DPCI outcomes

- Three members of the Provincial Taxi Violence Unit in Durban convicted of corruption on 11 June 2025 and each sentenced to 15 years' direct imprisonment and declared unfit to possess a firearm.
- Three senior National Department of Health officials - the Director-General, Deputy Director-General and Chief Financial Officer - arrested on charges of fraud, theft and PFMA contraventions relating to the alleged unlawful utilisation of more than R1 million in Global Fund allocations.
- Arrests in a corruption and money-laundering investigation involving a judge and a church leadership dispute; accused appeared on charges of corruption and money laundering.
- Former Steinhoff Group Audit Executive sentenced in March 2026 for failing to report fraudulent activities; fined R2 million or four years' imprisonment with a wholly suspended two-year sentence.
- Former Delmas Primary School finance officer convicted on 94 counts of fraud and 555 counts of money laundering; effective sentence of 10 years' imprisonment.
- A 27-year-old accused sentenced in February 2026 to four life terms plus 84 years for four murders, seven attempted murders and firearm offences.

Programme 3: underperformance and remedial strategies

Indicator not achieved	Principal reason	Strategy
Detection rate for contact crime; detection rate for murder	Loss of skilled Unit Commanders and investigators through natural attrition, increasing the workload per investigator. The definition of murder limits the detection rate where suspects are killed in the line of duty or in self-defence.	Bi-weekly accountability sessions with identified provinces; capacitation of the detective environment including specialised units; employment of contract detectives; dedicated task teams established for murder cases.
Compliance with the taking of buccal samples from Schedule 8 arrested offenders	Internal control deficiencies requiring further strengthening.	Strengthened station-level compliance monitoring; provincial performance reporting on the Global Arrest and Charge System extract.
Arrests for person-to-crime, crime-to-crime and fingerprint leads	Loss of skilled commanders and investigators through natural attrition.	Forensic Investigative Leads Units being strengthened through the re-enlistment of experienced personnel; establishment of permanent dedicated units finalised and capacitation in progress.
Detection rate for contact crimes against women and against children	Inadequate resources - in particular vehicles - allocated to FCS Units. The 186 Units experience a vehicle shortage of 27%.	FCS Units conducting interventions over weekends to address outstanding investigations; prioritised allocation of fleet to FCS Units.
Detection rate for essential infrastructure-related crimes	The increasing complexity, sophistication and coordinated nature of infrastructure-related crimes, requiring extensive intelligence-driven and multidisciplinary interventions.	Strengthened intelligence-led operations; multidisciplinary task teams; Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee coordination across nine provincial structures.
Detection rate for extortion	Late reporting of incidents limits the collection of evidence from crime scenes and witnesses. Witnesses are reluctant to testify or provide statements owing to fear for their lives.	A Priority Committee on Extortion, led by the Detective Service, established to address extortion across hotspot provinces, combining specialised investigations with intensified awareness campaigns.
FSL case exhibit finalisation rate; case exhibits exceeding 90 calendar days	Degrading facilities, slow network servers, outdated equipment, undercapacitation, and the implementation and integration of LABWARE / LIMS.	Strengthened daily production monitoring; prioritisation of longstanding cases alongside new submissions; continuous engagement with Technology Management Services on systems and IT infrastructure.
Clandestine laboratories dismantled with arrests	The investigation process is ongoing and the implicated suspects have not been fully identified or arrested. Arrests may occur at a later stage.	Sustained project methodology, continuous project monitoring and maintenance of a robust informer network.

PART 7

Programme 4: Crime Intelligence

To manage crime intelligence, analyse crime information and provide technical support for investigations and crime prevention operations. Final appropriation R4,907 billion; 100% spent.

Purpose, subprogrammes and outcomes

Network operations

Security risk and vetting assessments

Intelligence reports and operational results

Underperformance and remedial strategies

Programme 4: purpose, budget and indicator performance

Purpose and objective

To gather crime intelligence in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime; to correlate, evaluate, analyse, coordinate and disseminate intelligence for tactical, operational and strategic utilisation; to institute counter-intelligence measures within the SAPS; and to prevent and fight crime through enhanced international cooperation on police and security matters.

Subprogramme	Final appropriation (R'000)	Actual expenditure (R'000)
Crime Intelligence Operations	1 986 038	1 986 038
Intelligence and Information Management	2 921 154	2 921 154
TOTAL	**4 907 192**	**4 907 192**

Output indicator	Target 2025/26	Actual 2025/26	Deviation	Status
Percentage of network operations relating to contact crime threats successfully terminated	70%	63,01% (92 of 146)	-6,99 points	Not achieved
Percentage of network operations relating to economic and organised crime threats successfully terminated	70%	67,26% (228 of 339)	-2,74 points	Not achieved
Percentage of network operations relating to serious corruption threats successfully terminated	70%	45,45% (10 of 22)	-24,55 points	Not achieved
Percentage of security clearances finalised in the SAPS	100% (1 500)	70,87% (1 063 of 1 500)	-29,13 points	Not achieved
Percentage of ICT security assessments finalised in the SAPS	100% (2 900)	107,17% (3 108 of 2 900)	+7,17 points	Achieved
Percentage of overt mandatory physical security assessments finalised	100% (700)	100% (700 of 700)	-	Achieved
Number of arrests for contact crime as a result of intelligence reports	13 000	2 602	-10 398	Not achieved
Number of firearms recovered as a result of intelligence reports	1 060	2 236	+1 176	Achieved
Number of arrests for contact crimes against women and children as a result of intelligence reports	100	785	+685	Achieved
Number of arrests for organised crime as a result of intelligence reports	100	7 522	+7 422	Achieved
Percentage of proactive intelligence reports confirmed as operationalised for serious corruption	70%	100% (21 of 21)	+30 points	Achieved
Percentage of reactive intelligence reports confirmed as operationalised for serious corruption	70%	92,11% (35 of 38)	+22,11 points	Achieved

Programme 4: operational results and remedial strategies

10 909

Total arrests from the provisioning of intelligence reports

2 602 contact crime; 785 crimes against women and children; 7 522 organised crime

2 236

Firearms recovered from intelligence reports

Target 1 060 - exceeded by 1 176

507

Network operations registered

330 successfully terminated - 65,09%

641

Security clearances granted

85 confidential; 49 secret; 507 top secret. 422 denied

3 108

ICT security assessments finalised

2 333 compliant with MISS; 775 non-compliant

Selected intelligence-led operational outcomes

- 29 July 2025, N1 and R30: 32 unlicensed firearms recovered; two males arrested, admitting the firearms had been ordered and paid for and were being delivered to Cape Town.
- 13 August 2025, Sandton: 20 automatic rifles, three 9mm pistols, ammunition, a hijacked vehicle and drugs recovered; two suspects arrested.
- 1 September 2025, Lentegeur: 19 firearms, 26 magazines, a silencer and a stun grenade recovered from premises used as a firearm store for the Fancy Boys gang.
- 10 September 2025, Camperdown: cannabis with an estimated value of R30 million recovered.
- 24 October 2024, East Town Johannesburg: 58 victims of human trafficking, including six children, found in inhumane conditions; three suspects arrested.
- 25 February 2026, Clairwood: counterfeit goods with an estimated value of R94,9 million recovered from containers.

Remedial strategies

- Network operations relating to contact crime, to economic and organised crime and to serious corruption: the indicators are new and include coordination from district level, which requires additional capacity. The remedy is the filling of management posts and capacitation at district and provincial level.
- Percentage of security clearances finalised: strengthening accountability and oversight monitoring; capacitation and supplementation of existing Head Office Evaluations capacity through redefinition of the function.
- Arrests for contact crime from intelligence reports: the increased target created a requirement for more resources; capacitation at district and provincial level is the principal response.
- Physical security assessments: of 700 premises assessed, 242 were compliant, 32 partially compliant and 426 non-compliant, principally owing to the absence of access control, perimeter barriers, CCTV, alarm systems and burglar-proofing.

PART 8

Programme 5: Protection and Security Services

To provide protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and government interests. Final appropriation R4,225 billion; 100% spent. The strongest programme-level performance of the five.

Purpose, subprogrammes and outcomes

In-transit and static protection

Government Security Regulator

Presidential Protection Service

Security breaches and remedial action

Programme 5: purpose, budget and indicator performance

Purpose and objective

To minimise security violations by protecting all identified local and foreign dignitaries while in transit, and by protecting the location in which dignitaries - including persons related to the President and Deputy President - are present, without any security breaches. The Protection and Security Services Division and the Presidential Protection Service Component share joint responsibility for the Programme.

Subprogramme	Final appropriation (R'000)	Actual expenditure (R'000)
VIP Protection Services	2 317 829	2 317 829
Static Protection	1 475 347	1 475 347
Government Security Regulator	111 996	111 996
Operational Support	320 261	320 261
TOTAL	**4 225 433**	**4 225 433**

Output indicator	Responsible	Target 2025/26	Actual 2025/26	Status
Number of security breaches during in-transit protection	Protection and Security Services	Zero	Zero security breaches	Achieved
Number of security breaches at identified government installations and VIP residences	Protection and Security Services	Zero	Two security breaches - one at the Premier's residence and one at the Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature	Not achieved
Percentage of identified strategic installations audited	Government Security Regulator	100% (121)	100% (121 of 249 planned for the cycle)	Achieved
Percentage of National Key Points evaluated	Government Security Regulator	100% (219)	100,46% (220) - an additional evaluation conducted on one NKP in the process of being declassified	Achieved
Number of security breaches during physical protection	Presidential Protection Service	Zero	Zero security breaches	Achieved
Number of security breaches at identified government installations and State Protected Persons' residences	Presidential Protection Service	Zero	Zero security breaches	Achieved
Percentage of National Key Points evaluated	Presidential Protection Service	100% (11)	72,73% (8 of 11) - one NKP vacant and unoccupied, one sold to a private individual, access denied to a third	Not achieved

Programme 5: delivery volumes and remedial action

77 484

Protection services delivered by 13 Static Units

71 identified VIP residences; 29 strategic installations

25 861

South African VIP movements conducted

Within and outside South Africa, without security breach

286

Dignitaries afforded in-transit protection

82 national; 127 provincial; 35 ad hoc; 42 foreign dignitaries

145

Visits outside the Republic requiring physical protection

24 presidential VIPs; 58 foreign heads of state or government protected

4 114

Applications for NKP security guards processed

One applicant with a criminal record detected

Operational protection provided

- Operational protection provided at the G20 Leaders' Summit, 71 special events and 257 provincial events, including the State of the Nation Address, State of the Province Addresses, National Executive Committee meetings and the Cabinet Lekgotla.
- 172 security service providers and security training providers evaluated, of which 31 were deregistered; 33 new security service providers and five new security training providers registered.
- 24-hour static protection provided to 26 identified VIP residences and five offices by the Presidential Protection Service.

Remedial measures implemented

- Static point patrols conducted every 30 minutes; each recorded through an Occurrence Book entry.
- Hourly visits to static points by commanders on duty, also recorded in the Occurrence Book.
- Unit and provincial commanders conducting both announced and unannounced visits to all static points, each accompanied by an Occurrence Book entry.
- Duty officers monitoring patrols and visits and reporting progress to Head Office through established communication groups.
- Weekly accountability sessions convened by the Component Head: Static Protection with provincial heads, provincial commanders and Head Office commanders.
- In respect of the National Key Points not evaluated by the Presidential Protection Service, no action is required: the vacancy of an NKP, the sale of an NKP and the denial of access fall outside the control of the Department.

PART 9

Governance, audit and compliance

The audit outcome, the material irregularities, and the control environment that produced them.

Report of the Auditor-General

Material findings on performance information

Material irregularities

Irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Supply chain management

Risk management

Internal audit and the Audit Committee

Parliamentary oversight during the year

Report of the Auditor-General to Parliament on Vote 28

Unqualified

Opinion on the annual financial statements

The financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department as at 31 March 2026

Material findings

Opinion on reported performance information

Material findings raised on Visible Policing and Detective Services

1

New material irregularity identified during the audit

Ineffective utilisation and underutilisation of the ICDMS

1

Previously reported material irregularity resolved

Payment for maintenance of network assets not received

3

Material irregularities remaining open

Forensic examination delays; claims for detention beyond 48 hours; 10111 call centres

Emphasis of matter

The Auditor-General drew attention to note 18 of the financial statements. The Department is the defendant in a number of claims-against-the-State lawsuits. The Department is opposing the claims as it believes them to be invalid. The ultimate outcome of the matters could not be determined. The opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Contingent liabilities: R7,818 billion, of which R7,729 billion comprises claims against the Department.

Internal control deficiencies identified

- Management did not implement adequate controls to ensure that post-audit action plans were effectively implemented at the appropriate management level to improve audit outcomes on performance information.
- Management did not implement adequate preventative and monitoring controls to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- Post-audit action plans were not effectively tracked and implemented, resulting in recurring material findings on compliance.

Material findings on reported performance information

FINDINGS INDICATING THAT REPORTED ACHIEVEMENT WAS OVERSTATED OR COULD NOT BE VERIFIED

Programme	Indicator	Finding
Visible Policing	Percentage maintenance of the 10111 Command Centre handle ratio of calls	An achievement of 80,68% was reported against a target of 80%. Adequate supporting evidence was not provided; the achievement might be more or less than reported.
Visible Policing	Number of identifiable SAPS-owned firearms recovered; percentage decrease in contact crime against children	Supporting evidence was not provided, or material differences were identified between actual and reported achievements.
Visible Policing	Number of reports on the status of implementation of the ICVPS; number of provinces in which the Hotspot Policing Approach is rolled out	Based on the audit evidence, the actual achievement for both indicators was determined to be zero. The targets were consequently not achieved.
Detective Services	Percentage trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime	An achievement of 75,70% was reported against a target of 65%; the actual achievement is estimated to be materially less than reported.
Detective Services	Percentage of IBIS leads finalised; number of section 212 statements generated	The actual achievements did not agree with what was reported; they are estimated to be materially less. The targets were not achieved.
Detective Services	Detection rate for murder; detection rate for contact crimes against women; arrests for person-to-crime, crime-to-crime and fingerprint leads	The actual achievements are estimated to be materially less than reported. The underachievement on the targets was therefore greater than reported.
Detective Services	Reasons reported for under- and overachievement on three indicators	The reasons reported could not be supported by evidence and are consequently not useful for informed decision-making and accountability.

FINDINGS INDICATING THAT REPORTED ACHIEVEMENT WAS UNDERSTATED - DISCLOSED VOLUNTARILY

Programme	Indicator	Finding
Visible Policing	Number of illegal firearms recovered	An achievement of 6 005 was reported against a target of 6 691. The actual achievement is estimated to be materially more than reported; it is likely that performance against the target was better than reported.
Visible Policing	Percentage decrease in contact crime against women 18 years and above	The actual achievement is estimated to be materially less than reported, meaning the underachievement was greater than reported.
Detective Services	Detection rate for essential infrastructure-related crimes; percentage of case exhibits exceeding 90 calendar days	The actual achievements did not agree with what was reported; they are estimated to be better than reported.

Material irregularities

Material irregularity	Status	Nature	Departmental response
Ineffective and underutilisation of the Investigate Case Docket Management System	NEW	The ICDMS was initiated in 2009 and the administer-case phase went live in March 2015, deployed to 1 068 of 1 171 police stations. Audit visits found significant underutilisation: in most instances only the A1 statement was scanned, with remaining docket documents not uploaded, contrary to National Instruction 3 of 2011. The non-compliance has resulted in the misuse of a material public resource.	Technology Management Services conducting a detailed analysis of scanning capabilities on site, to conclude 23 December 2026, with phased procurement and rollout from 2027/28. Ongoing monitoring of network uptime. The divisional audit steering committee's scope to be enhanced to oversee case docket management. A needs analysis for capacitation with data typists. Consultation in progress to include scanning of case dockets in the performance agreements for Deputy Provincial Commissioners: Crime Detection from 2026/27.
Payment for maintenance of network assets not received	RESOLVED	An invoice of R54,845 million for three years' support and maintenance was certified as delivered and paid on 31 March 2016, when as at 31 March 2023 the supplier had not installed all equipment and hardware.	A forensic investigation was completed in August 2021; the matter was referred to the Divisional Commissioner: Detective Service and to the DPCI, where investigation continues. A criminal case was opened on 30 April 2024. The State Attorney advised in December 2025 that the debt had prescribed. The Auditor-General has accepted the actions taken as sufficient and the matter is resolved.
Delay in finalising forensic examinations, delaying prosecution	OPEN	Staffing levels insufficient to manage the increasing volume of exhibits requiring forensic analysis; case exhibits received rose by an average of 14% between 2021/22 and 2024/25, with a 60% increase in backlog cases between 2023/24 and 2024/25.	Revised fixed establishment approved 6 November 2025 increasing Forensic Services posts from 5 044 to 7 167. 61 analyst posts filled; 51 additional posts allocated for DNA expansion in KwaZulu-Natal. 31 internal post promotions advertised 9 July 2026; 32 external forensic analyst posts advertised 8 July 2026. The KwaZulu-Natal laboratory was occupied on 17 April 2026. Partnership with the CSIR to address operational strain at the Biology National Office.
Claims paid to persons detained beyond 48 hours without a court appearance	OPEN	Persons arrested were not brought before a lower court as soon as reasonably possible and not later than 48 hours after arrest, in contravention of section 50(1)(a) and (c) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.	The Integrated Persons Management System has been developed across releases 1 to 8 and is 100% complete; the release monitoring dashboard has been piloted at 96 police stations with a further 27 planned for 2026/27. Human Resource Development is developing the official IPM learning programme. A civil claims case analysis and root cause analysis have been conducted and a guideline and checklist finalised.
Ineffective management of 10111 call centres	OPEN	A national average abandoned-call rate of 26,44%, with some centres recording average response times of between 8 and 35 minutes, attributed in part to insufficient resources.	An approved 10111 project plan, a project steering committee and a technical committee have been established. Development of wrap-up codes is under way: the unified communication solution and new incident management system will be upgraded to enable call classification and the blacklisting of prank callers. 535 new recruits were allocated to 10111 Command Centres nationwide, of whom 497 have commenced duties.

PFMA compliance: irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Category	2025/26 (R'000)	2024/25 (R'000)
Irregular expenditure - opening balance	2 980 626	2 512 253
Irregular expenditure confirmed during the year	291 699	468 440
Irregular expenditure condoned	(594 368)	(66)
Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	(3 852)	0
Irregular expenditure - closing balance	**2 674 105**	**2 980 626**
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	759	472
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - closing balance	193 309	192 891
Unauthorised expenditure	0	0

Findings on compliance with legislation

- Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure. Most of the irregular expenditure was caused by non-compliance with the Preferential Procurement Regulations.
- Payments were not made within 30 days or an agreed period after receipt of an invoice.
- Investigations were not conducted into all allegations of financial misconduct committed by some officials.
- Some goods and services above R1 000 000 were procured without inviting competitive bids, or deviations were approved where it was practical to invite competitive bids.
- Some IT-related goods and services classified as mandatory were not procured through SITA.

Payment of suppliers - the fuller picture

The Department processed and paid 1 358 579 invoices to a value exceeding R14,530 billion. Of these, 955 invoices - 0,07% - were paid after 30 days. 99,93% of invoices were paid within 30 days of receipt, and the average payment period was 6,29 days from receipt of invoice. Four invoices older than 30 days remained unpaid at the end of one month during the year, blocked by credit notes exceeding their value.

Consequence management was implemented where it was found that an official did not process an invoice timeously.

Measures to prevent irregular expenditure

- Development and implementation of the Bid Management Reform Strategy, approved by the National Commissioner.
- Institutionalisation of the Probity Audit Committee; the Probity Audit Panel was established in October 2025 to review bid evaluation reports before submission to the Bid Adjudication Committee.
- Revision of the delegations of authority; training and continuous development of procurement personnel on the BSC, BEC and BAC.
- Certification of Procurement Regularisation and checklists; national roadshows and intervention sessions with every division and province.

Risk management and the internal control environment

THE TEN HIGHEST-RATED STRATEGIC RISKS AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

#	Strategic risk	Inherent rating	Residual rating	Direction
1	Escalation of litigation against the SAPS	Maximum	Maximum	Unchanged
2	High levels of corruption	Maximum	Maximum	Unchanged
3	Poor coordination amongst the criminal justice system	Maximum	High	Decreasing
4	Failure to effectively enforce laws	Maximum	Maximum	Unchanged
5	Personnel safety threats	Maximum	High	Decreasing
6	Strategic continuity interruptions	Medium	High	Increasing
7	Failure to gather and operationalise intelligence	Maximum	High	Decreasing
8	Failure to identify, record and investigate priority threats	Maximum	High	Decreasing
9	Threat or damage to South Africa's strategic economic infrastructure	High	Maximum	Increasing
10	Failure to acquire and deliver key resources	Medium	Medium	Unchanged

Risk governance

- 18 strategic risks with 58 mitigating actions identified and monitored during the year.
- An independent risk management maturity assessment rated the Department at an overall maturity level of 3.1 - 'Established'.
- A functional Risk Management Committee, chaired by an independent member from outside the public service, met four times during the year.
- Risk Champions appointed at divisional, provincial, district and station level to assist risk owners in monitoring the implementation of mitigation plans.

Internal audit and the Audit Committee

- The Internal Audit Function completed 100% of the revised annual assurance audit plan - 111 of 111 audits - and four forensic investigations against a target of three.
- Six Audit Committee meetings were held: four ordinary and two special. The Committee comprises five independent members.
- Of 3 293 audit findings monitored, 1 849 (56,15%) were addressed and 1 444 (43,85%) remained outstanding; 503 recurring findings remain from the previous three financial years.
- The Audit Committee concluded that risk management processes are adequate but not always effective.

The Audit Committee has recorded its concern at the recurrence of findings across reporting cycles and has recommended that implementation of the Post Audit Action Plan be intensified, with independent verification of evidence before findings are reported as closed. The Department accepts that recommendation.

Parliamentary oversight during the reporting period

Date	Committee	Subject
2 April 2025	Portfolio Committee on Police	Challenges and instability within Crime Intelligence; gang-related crime in the Western Cape; FCS Units; the CweCwe matter
15 April 2025	Portfolio Committee on Police	SAPS investigation and response to the alleged CweCwe rape case
23 April 2025	Portfolio Committee on Police	2025/26 Annual Performance Plans of SAPS and the CSPS; union inputs; oversight reports from the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal
14 May 2025	Portfolio Committee on Police	Attacks targeting long-haul bus operations
20 May 2025	Portfolio Committee on Police	Implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission
28 May 2025	Portfolio Committee on Police	Fourth Quarter Crime Statistics for 2024/25
11 June 2025	Joint: Police and Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities	Death of 11-year-old Jaydenlee Meek; compliance with the Domestic Violence Act; efforts to combat GBVF and crimes against children
20 June 2025	Portfolio Committee on Police	SAPS 2025/26 Budget, Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan; Budget Report issued
10 September 2025	Portfolio Committee on Police	First quarter performance reports of SAPS, IPID and the CSPS
3 November 2025	Portfolio Committee on Police	Police portfolio audit outcomes; trade union inputs; 2024/25 Annual Report of SAPS, the CSPS and IPID
18 February 2026	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Escapes from police custody
4 March 2026	Portfolio Committee on Police	Deployment of the SANDF in support of SAPS operations in the Western Cape, Gauteng and Eastern Cape
11 March 2026	Select Committee on Security and Justice	DPCI investigations involving departments within the Security Cluster
27 March 2026	JOINTS Committees	State of preparedness for planned domestic deployments announced during the 2026 State of the Nation Address

In every instance, verbal responses were provided to the Committee during the briefing, and written responses were provided where recommendations were issued. There were no Standing Committee on Public Accounts resolutions for the reporting period.

PART 10

Provincial specific requests by the SCoSJ

Response to the request of the Select Committee on Security and Justice dated 13 October 2026. Information reflects the 2025/26 financial year and, where relevant, progress made in 2026/27.

1. Provincial expenditure
2(a) Resourcing per province and priority stations
2(b) Building and refurbishment of police stations
2(c) Recruitment and key vacancies
2(d) Training completed
2(e) SONA priorities: organised crime, SANDF, GBV
2(f) GBVF targets nationally and provincially
2(g) Technology and body cameras
2(h) Strengthening of FCS Units
2(i) Fleet Management Strategy
3. Impact assessment of services
4. Firearms Control Act, 2000
5. Leadership stabilisation and corruption
6. Material losses and UIFW expenditure

National and provincial competency classification

R120,889bn

Total SAPS expenditure

100,0% utilisation (Annual Report)

R68,170bn

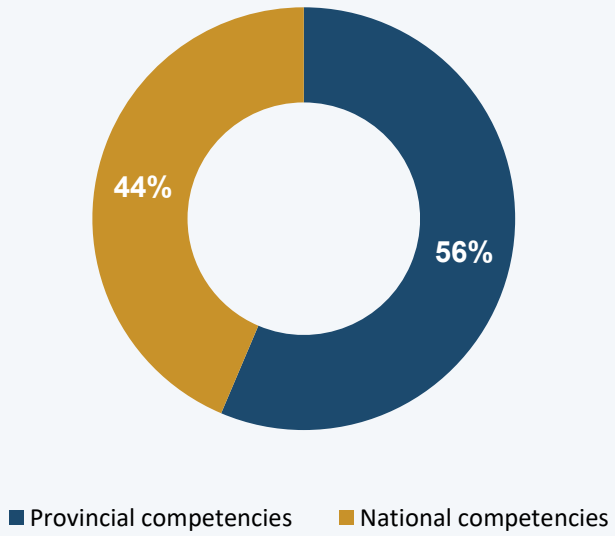
Provincial competencies

56,4% of total

R52,720bn

National competencies

43,6% of total



Interpretation of the classification

- The classification reflects the organisational and financial classification of functions, not only geographic location.
- National competencies also support frontline policing in provinces.
- Examples include the DPCI, Crime Intelligence, Forensic Services, the Air Wing, specialised units, Technology Management Services and national training functions.

Actual expenditure recorded against provincial competencies

Province	Actual expenditure (R'000)	Share
Gauteng	15 093 531	22,1%
KwaZulu-Natal	11 200 133	16,4%
Western Cape	9 570 998	14,0%
Eastern Cape	8 936 622	13,1%
Limpopo	5 420 796	8,0%
Free State	4 992 556	7,3%
Mpumalanga	4 913 245	7,2%
North West	4 610 697	6,9%
Northern Cape	3 431 083	5,0%
TOTAL	**68 169 661**	**100,0%**

Expenditure against provincial competencies only. National competencies (R52,720 billion) also support policing in all provinces.

30 + 5 priority stations: provincial footprint and expenditure

Province	Number of stations	Actual expenditure (R'000)
Gauteng	15	2 339 036
Western Cape	8	1 430 159
KwaZulu-Natal	7	1 632 871
Limpopo	2	342 994
Eastern Cape	1	157 100
Mpumalanga	1	170 289
North West	1	255 400
TOTAL	**35**	**6 327 848**

35

Priority police stations

Top 30 high-contact-crime stations plus five additional priority stations

R6,328bn

Actual expenditure at the 35 stations

In 2025/26

Provincial concentration

- Gauteng hosts 15 of the 35 priority stations (43%) and R2,339 billion of the expenditure.
- Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal together account for a further 15 stations.
- Free State and Northern Cape have no stations on the priority list.
- Establishment at the Top 30 stations rose 5,11%, from 9 644 to 10 137 members (Annual Report).

R280,869 million additional funding: by priority area and province

BY PRIORITY AREA

Priority area	Expenditure (R'000)
Buccal sample collection kits	68 960
High-crime stations	68 552
GBV Action Plan and FCS resourcing	48 019
Repairs of buildings	35 161
Tools of trade: workshops	33 372
CPF support	23 266
Safety and security at stations	3 539
TOTAL	**280 869**

BY PROVINCE

Province	Expenditure (R'000)	Share
KwaZulu-Natal	52 625	18,7%
Gauteng	47 259	16,8%
Eastern Cape	42 719	15,2%
Western Cape	32 695	11,6%
Mpumalanga	23 431	8,3%
North West	23 327	8,3%
Limpopo	23 143	8,2%
Free State	17 874	6,4%
Northern Cape	17 796	6,3%
TOTAL	**280 869**	**100,0%**

Buccal sample kits and high-crime stations absorbed almost half (48,9%) of the additional funding; KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Eastern Cape received 50,8%.

Infrastructure delivery against the 2025/26 plan

111 of 138

Infrastructure projects completed

81,62% against an 80% annual target

74 of 82

Capital works projects

90,24%

37 of 56

Planned maintenance projects

66,07%

3 of 9

New police stations established

Tafalehashe, Lindela and Villa Nora (park homes)

Focus area	Target	Completed	Achievement
Police stations: brick and mortar	3	0	0%
Police stations: park homes	6	3	50%
Victim-friendly facilities	5	6	120%
Installation of inverters	22	27	122,7%
Security upgrades	6	2	33,3%
Installation of boreholes	8	0	0%
Repairs to cell blocks	33	32	97,0%
Condition assessments	16	0	0%

Who maintains what (2026/27 UAMP)

- 294 devolved police stations: SAPS builds, maintains and repairs them.
- 788 non-devolved and 91 leased stations: maintenance and repair rest with NDPWI.
- 1 173 police stations in total.
- The Infrastructure Development Plan holds projects to 2030/31.

Police station construction projects per province

Province	Project	31 Mar 2026 (AR)	Oct 2026	Position (October 2026)
Eastern Cape	Tafalehashe	Completed	100%	Completed
Eastern Cape	Moyeni	92%	95%	Water purification variation; completion 30 Nov 2026
Eastern Cape	Huku	-	81%	Power and access road by DPWI; Feb 2027
Eastern Cape	Tabase / Ntaminde / Mdeni	-	65% / 65% / 5%	Anticipated completion 31 Mar 2027
Free State	Tshiame	99%	100%	Completed
Free State	Bothaville	-	5%	Anticipated completion 31 Mar 2027
Gauteng	KwaThema	99%	100%	Completed
Gauteng	Ennerdale	91%	98%	Labour disputes and unforeseen civil works
KwaZulu-Natal	Lindela	Completed	100%	Completed
KwaZulu-Natal	Dondotha / KwaNocomboshe	97% / 87%	100%	Completed
KwaZulu-Natal	Nsuze	-	22%	Contractor terminated
KwaZulu-Natal	Sokhulu	-	6%	Anticipated completion 31 Mar 2027
Limpopo	Villa Nora	Completed	100%	Completed
Limpopo	Moletlane	-	80%	Completion 29 Jan 2027
Western Cape	Tafelsig	-	95%	Architect and engineer withdrew; Feb 2027
Western Cape	Dysselsdorp	-	90%	Structural defects on 2016 building; Mar 2027

Nemato (Eastern Cape) remained at 0% at 31 March 2026 owing to land issues with the Tribal Council. A further 14 stations are in the MTEF pipeline to March 2030.

Priority stations and dependency on the Department of Public Works

Deliverable at priority stations	Stations and provinces	Position (October 2026)
Additional accommodation	LP: Thohoyandou; EC: Mthatha; KZN: Plessislaer, Amaoti, Umlazi, Ngwelezane, Phoenix; WC: Nyanga, Khayelitsha; NW: Rustenburg	NDPWI approval for park homes awaited
Security upgrades completed	KZN: Plessislaer; WC: Mfuleni, Khayelitsha; GP: Johannesburg Central, Temba, Kagiso	Completed
Security upgrades activated	EC: Mthatha; KZN: Empangeni, Phoenix, Umlazi, Inanda; WC: Delft, Harare, Kraaifontein, Mitchells Plain, Cape Town Central; GP: Alexandra, Diepsloot, Eldorado Park, Ivory Park, Mamelodi East, Jeppe	Consultants being appointed
Water supply and cell upgrades	EC: Mthatha; KZN: Plessislaer, Umlazi	NDPWI approval awaited
Repair and upgrade	LP: Thohoyandou, Mankweng	Registered with NDPWI

Challenges with NDPWI

- Protracted project delivery and poor work by NDPWI implementing agents.
- No custodial asset management plan; SLA and MoU not adhered to.
- Inverter and solar deviation requests on non-devolved sites not approved.

Measures and executive intervention

- Engagement at Ministerial, Presidency and National Treasury level.
- Outsourced condition assessments and interim contractors pending provincial maintenance units.
- Penalties on defaulting service providers; quality-control mechanism by NDPWI.

SAPS workforce profile per province

Province	PA 2025	PSA 2025	Total 31 Mar 2025	PA 2026	PSA 2026	Total 31 Mar 2026	Net PA	Net PSA	Net total
Western Cape	17 029	2 783	**19 812**	16 550	2 677	**19 227**	**-479**	**-106**	**-585**
Eastern Cape	15 358	3 186	**18 544**	14 928	3 072	**18 000**	**-430**	**-114**	**-544**
Northern Cape	5 800	1 270	**7 070**	5 646	1 230	**6 876**	**-154**	**-40**	**-194**
Free State	8 424	1 732	**10 156**	8 104	1 685	**9 789**	**-320**	**-47**	**-367**
KwaZulu-Natal	19 744	3 631	**23 375**	19 136	3 519	**22 655**	**-608**	**-112**	**-720**
North West	6 849	1 563	**8 412**	6 616	1 514	**8 130**	**-233**	**-49**	**-282**
Mpumalanga	8 411	1 614	**10 025**	8 145	1 572	**9 717**	**-266**	**-42**	**-308**
Limpopo	8 806	2 000	**10 806**	8 482	1 966	**10 448**	**-324**	**-34**	**-358**
Gauteng	26 466	4 031	**30 497**	25 734	3 884	**29 618**	**-732**	**-147**	**-879**
National (Head Office and divisions)	38 344	10 640	**48 984**	37 922	10 294	**48 216**	**-422**	**-346**	**-768**
TOTAL	**155 231**	**32 450**	**187 681**	**151 263**	**31 413**	**182 676**	**-3 968**	**-1 037**	**-5 005**

Every province and the national environment recorded a net decline: 5 005 fewer employees (3 968 SAPS Act; 1 037 Public Service Act), reflecting attrition without the planned entry-level intake.

PA: SAPS Act. PSA: Public Service Act. National capacity physically placed in provinces but reporting to divisions (e.g. PSS, ORS, FS) is shown under National.

Recruitment, promotions and terminations per province

Province	Workforce 31 Mar 2026	Recruitments	Post promotions	Grade progressions	SMS appointments	Entry-level enlistments	Terminations	Turnover rate
Western Cape	19 227	65	199	2 163	0	0	541	2,8%
Eastern Cape	18 000	43	184	1 166	0	0	505	2,8%
Northern Cape	6 876	16	87	662	0	0	148	2,2%
Free State	9 789	11	66	712	0	0	283	2,9%
KwaZulu-Natal	22 655	77	192	2 163	0	0	642	2,8%
North West	8 130	3	109	874	0	0	233	2,9%
Mpumalanga	9 717	5	109	420	0	0	223	2,3%
Limpopo	10 448	10	156	505	0	0	344	3,3%
Gauteng	29 618	126	219	1 647	0	0	768	2,6%
PROVINCES	**134 460**	**356**	**1 321**	**10 312**	**0**	**0**	**3 687**	**2,7%**

Provinces filled posts mainly from within: 1 321 post promotions and 10 312 grade progressions, against 356 recruitments and no entry-level enlistments or SMS appointments.

Capacity in the detective, FCS and priority-station environments

Province	Detectives Mar 2025	Detectives Mar 2026	Change	FCS Mar 2025	FCS Mar 2026	Change	Top 30+5 Mar 2025	Top 30+5 Mar 2026	Change
Western Cape	3 165	3 677	+16,2%	253	261	+3,2%	2 424	2 600	+7,3%
Eastern Cape	3 074	3 190	+3,8%	404	383	-5,2%	186	196	+5,4%
Northern Cape	1 048	1 140	+8,8%	144	140	-2,8%	-	-	No station
Free State	1 535	1 619	+5,5%	173	174	+0,6%	-	-	No station
KwaZulu-Natal	3 769	3 972	+5,4%	414	406	-1,9%	2 151	2 228	+3,6%
North West	1 584	1 535	-3,1%	145	133	-8,3%	301	297	-1,3%
Mpumalanga	1 614	1 911	+18,4%	189	195	+3,2%	233	254	+9,0%
Limpopo	1 549	1 681	+8,5%	193	187	-3,1%	486	465	-4,3%
Gauteng	6 269	6 183	-1,4%	453	433	-4,4%	3 863	4 097	+6,1%
PROVINCES	**23 607**	**24 908**	+5,5%	**2 368**	**2 312**	-2,4%	**9 644**	**10 137**	+5,1%

+1 301

Detectives in provinces (+5,5%)

-56

FCS members in provinces (-2,4%)

+493

Top 30+5 stations (+5,1%)

Terminations by reason per province

Province	Retirement	Resignation	Death	Ill-health discharge	Dismissal: misconduct	Contract expiry / other	Total
Western Cape	188	164	41	66	78	4	**541**
Eastern Cape	253	106	73	46	25	2	**505**
Northern Cape	51	45	27	10	15	0	**148**
Free State	133	60	33	23	32	2	**283**
KwaZulu-Natal	281	171	85	43	54	8	**642**
North West	128	38	32	20	15	0	**233**
Mpumalanga	123	39	40	9	11	1	**223**
Limpopo	243	33	50	11	5	2	**344**
Gauteng	443	122	111	49	42	1	**768**
PROVINCES	**1 843**	**778**	**492**	**277**	**277**	**20**	**3 687**
Share	**50,0%**	**21,1%**	**13,3%**	**7,5%**	**7,5%**	**0,5%**	**100%**

What the terminations show

- Retirement is the largest cause of exits in every province, at 50,0% of all provincial terminations.
- Limpopo has the highest share of retirements (70,6%). Resignations are highest in the Northern Cape (30,4%) and Western Cape (30,3%); the Western Cape has the highest share of dismissals for misconduct (14,4%).
- Nationally, 4 988 terminations were classified by reason, including 352 dismissals for misconduct (Annual Report).

Why there were no entry-level enlistments or SMS appointments

0
Entry-level enlistments in 2025/26

0
SMS appointments in 2025/26

6 125
Applicants ready for medical assessment

11 000
Planned trainee intake for 2026/27

Entry-level enlistment

- On 30 June 2025 the SAPS advertised 5 500 trainee posts; more than one million applications were received by July 2025.
- Recruitment processes for 6 125 applicants were completed and funding was secured.
- The February 2026 enlistment could not proceed because the Health Risk Manager's contract was terminated and medical assessments could not be completed.
- Deferred to 2026/27, increasing the planned intake to 11 000. The SANDF has been engaged to conduct the medical evaluations.
- Total of 11 000 New Entry Level Police Trainees to be enlisted in the 2026/27, over two intakes.
- The pre-employment medical assessments for the first intake (5 500) have been finalised by the South African Military Health Services and the trainees reported for training during August / September 2026.
- The posts for the second intake of 5 500 trainees will be advertised during October 2026 and is envisaged that the trainees will report for training during February / March 2027.

Senior Management Service

- Late finalisation of the revised Employment Equity Guidelines.
- Re-vetting of SMS members by the State Security Agency, announced in SONA on 12 February 2026.
- At 31 March 2026: 163 of 924 SMS posts vacant (17,6%); 41 posts advertised.

Members trained per province

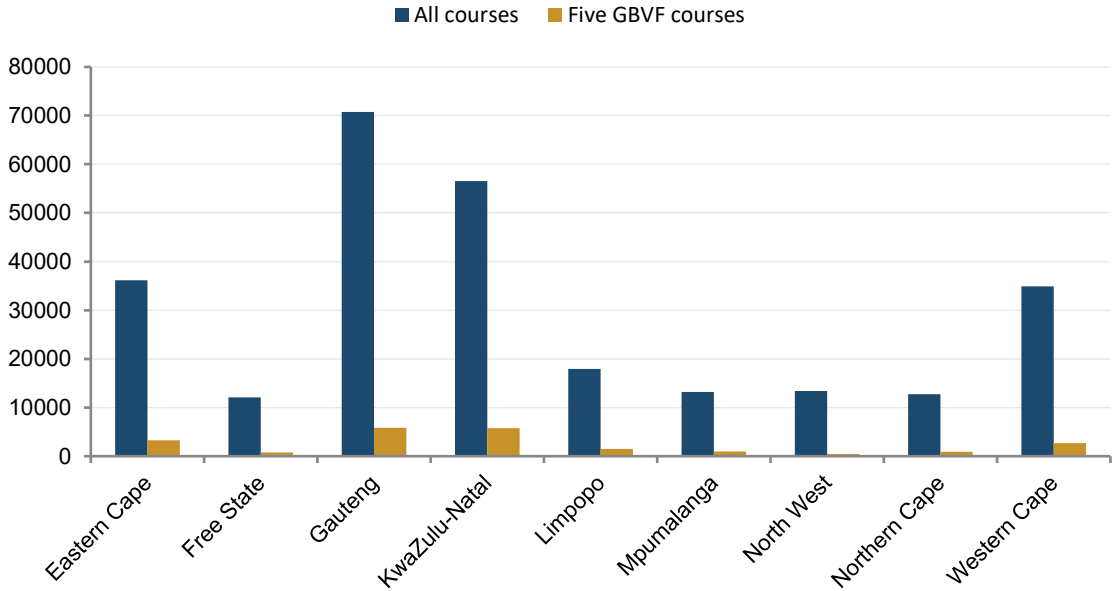
4 232
Course presentations

267 767
Learners trained and assessed
Annual Report

24 512
Assessed in GBV and vulnerable-groups learning areas
Annual Report (national discipline total)

22 232
Trained on the five GBVF courses per province
Provincial breakdown below and on the next slide

Province	All courses	Five GBVF courses	GBVF share
Eastern Cape	36 150	3 278	9,1%
Free State	12 115	785	6,5%
Gauteng	70 773	5 832	8,2%
KwaZulu-Natal	56 558	5 788	10,2%
Limpopo	17 916	1 510	8,4%
Mpumalanga	13 228	999	7,6%
North West	13 407	419	3,1%
Northern Cape	12 720	933	7,3%
Western Cape	34 900	2 688	7,7%
TOTAL	**267 767**	**22 232**	**8,3%**



Five GBVF courses: domestic violence, vulnerable groups, first responder to sexual offences, sexual offences (investigating officers) and FCS. The Annual Report total of 24 512 covers the full GBV discipline, including courses not listed.

2025/26 BUSINESS UNIT INPUT

Priority GBVF, FCS and detective training per province

Course	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
Domestic Violence Learning Programme	1 411	281	2 674	2 384	490	314	191	433	1 245	**9 423**
Vulnerable Groups Learning Programme	1 489	324	2 651	2 501	495	204	109	351	1 180	**9 304**
First Responder to Sexual Offences	210	154	263	605	421	288	40	74	167	**2 222**
Sexual Offences Course: Investigating Officers	149	23	237	277	79	178	64	70	87	**1 164**
Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences	19	3	7	21	25	15	15	5	9	**119**
Subtotal: five GBVF courses	**3 278**	**785**	**5 832**	**5 788**	**1 510**	**999**	**419**	**933**	**2 688**	**22 232**
Basic Crime Investigative Practice	206	139	250	579	387	296	188	154	918	**3 117**
Detective Commander Learning Programme	28	21	41	34	29	24	23	15	45	**260**

Only 119 members completed the dedicated FCS course and 1 164 investigating officers the sexual-offences course, against 18 727 trained on the domestic-violence and vulnerable-groups programmes.

Members trained per course as reported by Human Resource Development.

Gang violence, organised crime and stabilisation operations

±R130m

National stabilisation deployments

±R980m

Serious organised crime function

Includes compensation of employees

70,83%

Organised criminal groups neutralised

17 of 24 groups, 73 arrests (Annual Report)

Operation / deployment	Expenditure (R'000)	Operational focus
Operation Lockdown III: Western Cape	38 290	Gang-related crime
Operation Bamba: Gqeberha, Eastern Cape	35 055	Violent crime
Emanguzi: KwaZulu-Natal	16 058	Cross-border crime

The largest listed national deployment was Operation Lockdown III in the Western Cape.

Operational investment to counter illicit mining and organised crime

CARA EXPENDITURE: CUMULATIVE 2023/24 TO 2025/26

CARA-funded intervention	Expenditure (R'000)
Illicit mining operations	1 183 330
Procurement of helicopters	140 593
Armoured high-performance vehicles: DPCI	75 846
Operational vehicles	72 520
Nyalas and armoured fleet	45 736
TOTAL (three years)	**1 518 025**

R1,886bn

CARA allocated, 2023/24-2025/26

R416,7m

Expensed in 2025/26

Annual Report

R368,0m

Closing balance for capital procurement

Joint SAPS-SANDF position

- Operation Prosper-Karabo, the joint deployment of the SAPS and the SANDF under section 201(2)(a) of the Constitution, commenced on 1 April 2026. SANDF members were deployed alongside the SAPS in identified action areas across five provinces, namely Gauteng, the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, the Free State and North West.
- During the first phase, from 1 April 2026 to 30 June 2026, the operation resulted in a substantial number of arrests for a range of serious offences, including murder, drug-related crime and the unlawful possession of firearms. Significant quantities of illegal firearms, ammunition and illicit mining equipment were also confiscated. Coordinated high-visibility and targeted operations stabilised violent flare-ups in the action areas, and most of the priority gang stations in the Western Cape recorded reductions in violent crime.
- The operation is now moving from broad disruption towards intelligence-led targeting of organised crime syndicates.

R1,518 billion of the R1,886 billion CARA allocation was expensed over three years, of which R416,664 million in 2025/26; R367,961 million intended for capital procurement remained at year end.

Financial support for the GBVF response per province

R450m

Additional provincial allocation since 2021/22

R48,019m

2025/26 GBV Action Plan and FCS expenditure

R1,580bn

2025/26 FCS baseline cost

R1,492 billion in 2024/25

Province	GBV and FCS (R'000)	Share
Eastern Cape	5 104	10,6%
Free State	4 028	8,4%
Gauteng	7 074	14,7%
KwaZulu-Natal	7 837	16,3%
Limpopo	4 220	8,8%
Mpumalanga	4 180	8,7%
North West	4 159	8,7%
Northern Cape	4 032	8,4%
Western Cape	7 385	15,4%
TOTAL	**48 019**	**100,0%**

How interventions are targeted

- Top 30 GBV stations nationally and the Top 10 GBVF stations in each province.
- 30 GBVF hotspot precincts identified under the District Development Model.
- Supported by the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Action Plan, weekly intelligence-led high-density operations and Operation Shanela II.
- Within the R48,019 million: R36,0 million for GBVF response services (92,1% spent) and R14,3 million for FCS capacity (97,4% spent).

GBVF performance against targets: national

2025/26 (ANNUAL REPORT)

Measure	2024/25	2025/26	Target	Status
Detection rate: contact crimes against women	70,67%	72,18%	78,00%	Not achieved
Detection rate: contact crimes against children	63,85%	64,76%	78,00%	Not achieved
Conviction rate: contact crimes against women	83,45%	84,81%	Improve	Improved
Conviction rate: contact crimes against children	80,92%	84,48%	Improve	Improved
Conviction rate: rape (women)	74,24%	76,21%	72,3% NSP	Exceeded
Conviction rate: rape (children)	75,32%	79,52%	72,3% NSP	Exceeded
Conviction rate: sexual assault (children)	78,89%	83,96%	72,3% NSP	Exceeded
Conviction rate: contact sexual assault (children)	82,11%	94,07%	72,3% NSP	Exceeded

2026/27 UPDATE: FIRST QUARTER

Early indication

- Detection rates: 72,05% (women) and 64,17% (children), against revised 2026/27 targets of 73,50% and 65,50%.
- Conviction rates rose further to 85,13% and 86,64%.
- Cases pending in court at 31 March 2026: 146 175 (women, +7,8%) and 55 751 (children, +5,8%).

Detection-rate targets were missed, but every sexual-offence conviction rate already exceeds the NSP-GBVF end-term target of 72,3%. Provincial results follow.

GBVF performance per province against targets, 2025/26

Province	Detection: women (target 78%)			Conviction: women (target 85%)			Detection: children (target 78%)			Conviction: children (target 85%)		
	2025/26	Deviation	Status	2025/26	Deviation	Status	2025/26	Deviation	Status	2025/26	Deviation	Status
Eastern Cape	74,21	-3,79	Not achieved	85,63	+0,63	Achieved	63,81	-14,19	Not achieved	85,30	+0,30	Achieved
Free State	71,36	-6,64	Not achieved	80,47	-4,53	Not achieved	64,70	-13,30	Not achieved	83,81	-1,19	Not achieved
Gauteng	61,67	-16,33	Not achieved	85,90	+0,90	Achieved	54,33	-23,67	Not achieved	85,15	+0,15	Achieved
KwaZulu-Natal	76,18	-1,82	Not achieved	84,80	-0,20	Not achieved	71,12	-6,88	Not achieved	80,36	-4,64	Not achieved
Limpopo	69,73	-8,27	Not achieved	84,10	-0,90	Not achieved	61,10	-16,90	Not achieved	80,86	-4,14	Not achieved
Mpumalanga	69,92	-8,08	Not achieved	85,64	+0,64	Achieved	59,69	-18,31	Not achieved	82,87	-2,13	Not achieved
North West	75,80	-2,20	Not achieved	87,83	+2,83	Achieved	67,66	-10,34	Not achieved	81,87	-3,13	Not achieved
Northern Cape	83,76	+5,76	Achieved	87,37	+2,37	Achieved	81,57	+3,57	Achieved	92,73	+7,73	Achieved
Western Cape	78,33	+0,33	Achieved	84,73	-0,27	Not achieved	68,58	-9,42	Not achieved	86,97	+1,97	Achieved
Achieved 2025/26	**2 of 9 provinces**			**5 of 9 provinces**			**1 of 9 provinces**			**4 of 9 provinces**		
Achieved 2024/25*	**8 of 9 provinces**			**3 of 9 provinces**			**6 of 9 provinces**			**0 of 9 provinces**		

Only the Northern Cape met every target. The 2025/26 detection targets of 78% were reached by two provinces for women and one for children, against 8 and 6 provinces meeting the lower 2024/25 targets.

** 2024/25 targets: detection 68,13% (women) and 61,99% (children); conviction 85%. Deviation in percentage points against the 2025/26 target. KwaZulu-Natal's child conviction rate was 80,36% in both years.*

Budget, procurement status and provincial deployment

R5,266bn
TMS expenditure in 2025/26

R14m
Mobile technologies allocation
Returned for other priorities

0 of 217
Mobile technologies deployed
100 body-worn, 100 dashboard cameras, 17 drones planned (AR)

3 790
IP technology devices deployed

40
CCTV systems implemented
Against a target of 104 (AR)

Body-worn and vehicle dashboard cameras

- 2025/26: the bid was not finalised; business requirements, specifications and contracting approach could not be aligned.
- SAPS specifications were concluded, but SITA did not approve a SAPS deviation to publish the bid.
- 2026/27 update: procurement handed to SITA and under way.

Drones (2026/27 update)

- The bid was published and responses are under evaluation.
- The evaluation is undergoing quality-assurance checks.
- Reported as on track for contract establishment and delivery within the current financial year.

No body-worn cameras were rolled out to police stations in 2025/26.

Provincial distribution of deployed devices and reach of priority stations

Province	Desktops	Laptops	Scanners	IP telephony	CCTV	Priority stations receiving end-user devices
Eastern Cape	0	15	0	0	2	1 of 1
Free State	24	14	2	44	4	-
Gauteng	12	39	0	2 048	0	15 of 15*
KwaZulu-Natal	5	71	0	0	9	7 of 7
Limpopo	28	53	4	1 450	0	2 of 2
Mpumalanga	2	81	0	230	8	1 of 1
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0	13	-
North West	19	9	1	18	3	0 of 1
Western Cape	8	20	0	0	1	6 of 8
TOTAL	**98**	**302**	**7**	**3 790**	**40**	**32 of 35**

*End-user devices reached 32 of the 35 priority stations; Mfuleni, Harare (WC) and Rustenburg (NW) were not listed. * Gauteng includes 'Mamelodi', taken as Mamelodi East.*

Strengthening of Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units

186

FCS capabilities

177 dedicated FCS Units and 9 FCS-related specialised capabilities

2 166

Members with FCS specialist qualification

335 more to be trained in 2026/27 and 2027/28

27%

FCS vehicle shortage at 31 March 2026

Annual Report

200

New FCS vehicles (2026/27 update)

Distributed to eight provinces (next slide)

89

Victim-friendly facilities planned

R133,5m over 2027/28 and 2028/29

FCS CAPACITY PER PROVINCE (SAPS ACT MEMBERS, HRM)

Province	FCS members Mar 2025	FCS members Mar 2026	Change
Eastern Cape	404	383	-5,2%
Free State	173	174	+0,6%
Gauteng	453	433	-4,4%
KwaZulu-Natal	414	406	-1,9%
Limpopo	193	187	-3,1%
Mpumalanga	189	195	+3,2%
North West	145	133	-8,3%
Northern Cape	144	140	-2,8%
Western Cape	253	261	+3,2%
PROVINCES	**2 368**	**2 312**	-2,4%

Pressure on capacity

- FCS members in provinces declined by 56 (-2,4%) in 2025/26, with decreases in six provinces.
- Only 119 members completed the dedicated FCS course in 2025/26.
- FCS Units made 25 114 arrests and secured 566 life sentences (Annual Report).
- Vehicle shortfall per province and allocation of the 200 new vehicles: next slide.

FCS vehicles per province and allocation of 200 new vehicles

Province	Actual vehicles	Required	Shortage (-) / surplus (+)	Share of national shortage	Recommended for board	New vehicles allocated	Position after allocation
Eastern Cape	159	259	-100	31,9%	12	61	-39
Free State	74	112	-38	12,1%	5	24	-14
Gauteng	252	243	+9	-	14	0	+9
KwaZulu-Natal	194	242	-48	15,3%	9	31	-17
Limpopo	94	114	-20	6,4%	0	11	-9
Mpumalanga	55	122	-67	21,4%	2	38	-29
North West	66	88	-22	7,0%	2	13	-9
Northern Cape	74	87	-13	4,2%	6	10	-3
Western Cape	142	156	-14	4,5%	8	12	-2
TOTAL	**1 110**	**1 423**	**-313**		**58**	**200**	**-122 in 8 provinces**

The 200 new vehicles reduce the shortfall in the eight under-resourced provinces from 322 to 122; Eastern Cape (-39) and Mpumalanga (-29) remain the largest gaps. Gauteng holds a surplus of 9.

Fleet per province over five years

Province	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	5-year change
Eastern Cape	5 570	5 305	5 008	4 737	4 005	-28,1%
Free State	3 973	3 826	3 523	3 188	2 511	-36,8%
Gauteng	10 087	9 738	9 325	8 648	7 605	-24,6%
KwaZulu-Natal	7 107	6 991	6 666	6 311	5 280	-25,7%
Limpopo	3 128	3 121	3 034	2 854	2 463	-21,3%
Mpumalanga	3 105	2 957	2 711	2 310	1 840	-40,7%
North West	2 853	2 815	2 729	2 469	2 078	-27,2%
Northern Cape	2 255	2 242	2 178	1 994	1 530	-32,2%
Western Cape	6 238	5 807	5 564	5 268	4 886	-21,7%
Head Office	6 644	6 328	6 211	5 920	10 188	+53,3%
TOTAL	**50 960**	**49 130**	**46 949**	**43 699**	**42 386**	**-16,8%**

84,92%

Vehicle availability, 31 March 2026

85,54% in 2024/25 (Annual Report)

152 / 375

Armoured vehicles operational / unserviceable

31 March 2026 (AR). Update Oct 2026: 143 of 483 operable

6 400

Vehicles not operable (SCM, Oct 2026)

15,1% of the fleet: vehicles booked in at garages

Every province lost between 21% and 41% of its vehicles over five years; Mpumalanga declined most (-40,7%). Head Office increased by 53,3% following the transfer of POP from provinces to the Division.

2026/27 UPDATE

From fleet decline to integrated lifecycle management

42 386
Vehicles on the asset register (31 Mar 2026)

84,9%
Vehicle availability in 2025/26

95%
Strategic availability target

36 months
Implementation roadmap

Strategic response

- Integrated demand planning and strategic acquisition
- Maintenance excellence and lifecycle optimisation
- Telematics, data analytics and digital accountability
- Performance management across the fleet value chain

Core operating mechanism

- RT46-2026 transversal contract
- Direct station-level maintenance booking
- Fuel controls and fraud checks
- Vehicle tracking, onboard intelligence and digital registers
- Structured vehicle disposal

RT46-2026: implementation status and provincial disposal results

Category	Service	Provider	Status (Oct 2026)
A/A1	Managed maintenance and repairs	Afrirent	Operational
B	Fuel and oil	Bidvest Bank	Operational
C/C1	Tracking and vehicle cameras	MiX Telematics	In progress
D	Vehicle condition and traffic fines	Fleet Sync	Not yet live
E	Auctioneering and disposal	High Street Auctions	On track

VEHICLES SOLD AT AUCTION SINCE 1 JULY 2026

Province	Sold	Gross proceeds
Gauteng	153	R7 915 000
KwaZulu-Natal	198	R8 598 000
Mpumalanga	140	R8 200 000
TOTAL	**491**	**R24 713 000**

R50,4m

Annual fee savings

R252 million over 60 months

41 414

Vehicles in tracking plan

80% of Phase 1 by 31 Oct 2026

43 141

Fuel cards issued

Since 1 July 2026

1 500+

Personnel trained

Managed maintenance

Status reflects the fleet briefing prepared for 22 October 2026. Auctions in the remaining provinces follow in phases.

Assessing the impact of SAPS services on communities

Committee sub-question	Position	Status
Impact assessment of services	Operation Vala Umgodi impact assessment finalised, with a provincial breakdown for the five provinces where the operation ran (next slide). Five-year SDIP evaluation approved on 31 March 2026.	Included. Updated public-perception results on safety and trust will only become available after the 2026/27 data-collection cycle.
Community confidence and satisfaction	Vala Umgodi provincial satisfaction ratings (next slide). Police Confidence and Trust Index baseline 43,82%; 34,9% feel safe walking alone at night (32,6% of women).	Baseline; new data in 2026/27
Service-delivery impact studies	Client Service Satisfaction Survey in progress (data collection). 2025/26: categorised service complaints down 6,20%; 84,23% of GBVF and DVA complaints finalised within 14 working days.	In process
Outcomes of hotspot policing	Rolled out at 30 priority stations in the Western Cape (Annual Report). An experiment produced positive results; an impact study is to follow.	In process
Assessment of Operation Shanela II	Impact on crime being analysed; perception data on impact still to be collected.	In process
CPF self-assessment outcomes	200 CPFs completed the self-assessment rating (Annual Report: target achieved).	CPF self-assessments were completed at 200 police stations across all nine provinces. They show that public awareness of CPFs has grown, but their impact on the ground remains limited by capacity and resource constraints

Operation Vala Umgodi: provincial findings and community satisfaction

Rank	Province	Satisfaction	Confidence in SAPS	Confidence in ORS	Perceived long-term impact	Overall assessment
1	Free State	High	High	High	Moderate	Strongest cooperation and intelligence sharing; most successful provincial model
2	Gauteng	Moderate	Low-moderate	High	Low	Tactical successes; illegal miners displaced into communities
3	North West	Moderate-low	Low	Moderate	Low	Strong enforcement; confidence declined as offenders returned
4	Mpumalanga	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very low	Difficult terrain and interconnected mines limited lasting gains
5	Limpopo	Low	Low	Moderate	Very low	Chrome syndicates and border dynamics limited effectiveness

What raised satisfaction

- Visible deployment, firearm confiscations and dismantling of illegal mining camps and drug markets.
- Strong engagement by ORS members and stakeholder cooperation.

What reduced satisfaction

- Displacement of illegal miners rather than elimination; offenders returning after arrest or deportation.
- Perceived information leaks at station level; syndicate leaders not disrupted; CPFs not informed of the operation.

Qualitative ratings from the Research impact assessment; the operation ran in five provinces. Satisfaction depended less on arrest numbers than on lasting reductions in threats, violence, corruption and illegal mining.

Legacy licensing: the 2009 interim interdict and steps to discharge it

26 Jun 2009

Interim interdict granted

SA Hunters and others v Minister of Safety and Security (Case 33656/09)

1,2m+

Persons still relying on old green licences

As indicated by the Central Firearms Registrar

5 Dec 2025

SAPS application filed

Notice of motion and founding affidavit

22 Apr 2026

Settlement sought by the State Attorney

Draft agreement accepted by the parties

Implementation challenge

- Green licences issued under the repealed Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 remain valid pending a main application that was never brought.
- Two distinct firearm-licensing dispensations therefore operate side by side.

Relief sought by the SAPS

- Discharge of the 2009 interim order.
- The main application to be stayed or dismissed.
- The applicant's failure to prosecute its application declared unreasonable and an abuse of court.

Current status

- The parties have accepted the draft agreement.
- A final court date is awaited from the Registrar to finalise the matter.

Firearm Control Management System: court-directed modernisation

6 Aug 2019

Court order (SAAADA v SAPS)

Electronic connectivity with dealers, manufacturers, gunsmiths and permit holders

Jun 2022

Interim eSubmission implemented

First objective of the SAPS Action Plan

95%

Release 1 at 31 March 2026

Five of six modules complete; Permits pending UAT (Annual Report)

+12 months

Contract extension

No impact on the originally agreed project costs

2026/27 UPDATE: ELEVENTH PROGRESS REPORT (AUGUST 2026)

Release 1 module	Status
User Access Management	Testing completed
Competency	95% external testing
Accreditation	90%
Licensing	90%
Dealers, Manufacturers and Gunsmiths	90%
Permits	90%

Integrations and next steps

- All six Release 1 modules coded and through User Acceptance Testing.
- All ten internal integrations tested; Home Affairs persons-verification integration implemented.
- CIPC and Government Printing Works in final testing; Border Management Authority anticipated by 18 January 2027.
- Releases 2 to 4 projected to be concluded by 5 November 2026.

Stabilising leadership at the top of the Service

Leadership continuity (2026/27)

- General Masemola resumed his duties as National Commissioner on 19 October 2026.
- To ensure leadership stability and continuity in key management positions, interim acting appointments have been implemented where vacancies exist. This measure assists in maintaining effective oversight, decision-making and the uninterrupted delivery of services pending the finalisation of permanent appointments.
- As at 06 October 2026, seven (7) SMS posts have been filled, eighteen (18) appointments have been provisionally approved pending feedback from the State Security Agency (SSA), and one hundred and forty-nine (149) SMS posts are currently being processed. Progress with the 18 provisionally approved appointments is dependent on the completion of vetting and lifestyle audits by the SSA, for which the necessary documentation has been submitted and the outcomes are awaited.
- The Succession Plan Policy has been developed to support the professionalisation of the SAPS. The policy has been submitted to top management for consideration and approval.

UPDATE: FILLED AND VACANT POSTS ON 31 MAY 2026

Rank	Filled	Funded vacant	Unfunded
General	1	0	0
Lieutenant General	20	7	0
Major General	123	36	0
Brigadier	578	149	64
Colonel	2 426	333	709
TOTAL	**3 148**	**525**	**773**

163

SMS posts vacant, 31 Mar 2026

Of 924 (17,6%); 14 appointments provisionally approved pending SSA vetting (AR)

662

Members acting in higher posts

Update: interim measure for operational continuity

Re-vetting, lifestyle reviews and consequence management

Re-vetting of senior management

- As announced by the President in the State of the Nation Address, the State Security Agency is re-vetting all Senior Management Service members of the SAPS, including lifestyle audits. This is done in terms of the National Strategic Intelligence Act and provides an independent and objective mechanism.
- The re-vetting is implemented in phases. It started with Lieutenant Generals and Deputy Provincial Commissioners, followed by Major Generals and then Brigadiers. Candidates for senior appointments are also vetted.
- The process includes background investigations, an assessment of the member's financial position over an extended period, fingerprint verification, interviews and a polygraph test.
- All Lieutenant Generals, including the Acting National Commissioner, have been re-vetted, and the process is being extended to the remaining phases. The re-vetting forms part of the SAPS Reset Agenda and strengthens integrity, accountability and ethical leadership.

Lifestyle reviews

- 2025/26: 820 SMS disclosures verified; 72 referred for lifestyle investigation (33 closed, 3 retired, 6 referred further, 30 ongoing).
- 1 277 Lieutenant Colonels subjected to preliminary lifestyle investigations; 1 054 had anomalies.

Consequence management

- 2025/26: 352 employees dismissed for misconduct, of whom 277 in provinces; 71,93% of corruption allegations proceeded to hearings.
- Probity Audit Panel reviews high-value bids before award (since October 2025).
- Update: two task teams oversee matters from the Madlanga Commission and Ad Hoc Committee; Medicare24 contract cancelled; 19 members charged after IDAC arrests (one dismissed, 18 ongoing).

Building an ethical culture: prevention and awareness

Two themes

- Leading with Integrity: commanders model ethical behaviour, fairness and accountability in every decision.
- Integrity in Action: strengthening SAPS against fraud and corruption and restoring public trust through ethical policing.

Date	Initiative	Reach
30 Jul 2025	Whistle-Blowing Day awareness campaign	Exhibitions at Visible Policing and Crime Intelligence units
9-12 Sep 2025	Ethics Week exhibitions	Six major police stations and the Tshwane Academy
15 Oct 2025	Global Ethics Day	Ethics, fraud and corruption awareness material
20 Nov 2025	Virtual Fraud and Corruption Imbizo	International Fraud Awareness Week; CRO, DPCI and ISS presentations
25-26 Feb 2026	Fraud and Corruption Imbizo with UNISA	About 250 delegates: SAPS, SIU, NPA, BMA, NSG, academia and civil society

Ethical leadership programme

- Rolled out through articles and presentations to Provincial Management Forums: ethical leadership principles, King IV principle 2, behavioural risk and the ethics management life cycle.

Public education through CPFs

- What governs police conduct; rules on gifts, sponsorships and donations; not paying for free SAPS services; social media conduct; anonymous reporting of misconduct.

Material losses and unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Nil

Material losses disclosed

Section 40(3)(b) of the PFMA

Nil

Unauthorised expenditure

R291,7m

Irregular expenditure confirmed

R468,4m in 2024/25

R0,759m

Fruitless and wasteful confirmed

R0,146m in total recovered

STEPS TAKEN: IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE OF 2024/25 AND 2025/26

Action	Incidents	Value (R'000)
Discipline in progress	24	654 513
Corrective counselling	6	103 010
No disciplinary steps taken	2	2 575
Suspension	1	35
Verbal warning	1	5
TOTAL	**34**	**760 138**

STEPS TAKEN: FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE OF 2024/25 AND 2025/26

Action	Incidents	Value (R'000)
Discipline in progress	258	923
No disciplinary steps taken	17	287
Written warning	2	19
Service termination	1	1
Verbal warning	1	1
TOTAL	**279**	**1 231**

- Irregular expenditure related mainly to procurement prescripts not technically complied with, but the goods or services were received. R594,4m was condoned in 2025/26.
- Of the R291,7 million irregular expenditure confirmed in 2025/26, only R3,302 million was incurred and confirmed in 2025/26; the remainder relates to incidents of previous financial years with expenditure still recorded in 2025/26, typical of multi-year contracts.
- 96% of the fruitless and wasteful expenditure relates to three categories: arbitration cost orders, penalties on licence fees and missed flights, for which interventions were implemented.

Thank you

Questions and discussion

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